THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 152,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY JANUARY 8, 1903. VOL. LXVII: NO. 2.

THE RETIRED REVOLUTIONIST

Vennyzwayla's an elegant country
For a lad fond of fightin' and fun—
Sure, there's one revylution in progress
All the time—and another's begun.

One revolt it treads hard on another,
Never one of the lot has the pas
It starts off with a whoop and a "Sacray!"
And the devil himself take the las'!

The revolts are so thick and so frequent
That the fighters sometim es got 'em mixed,
As the story of Clancy will show you,
An' the manner Dan Hogan was fixed.

We had come down from home to the country
To teach them the game of baseball—
We'd two nines and an umpire an' mascots,
And substitutes, trainers and all.

We was all of us good baseball players—
Revylutionists! Devil a man!
It was Clancy captained the Main Guys,
While the White Stockings cottoned to Dan.

The first night, while we players were sleepin'
The sweet dreamless sleep of the just,
All dreamin' of home and of mother,
An' the rest of us dreamin' of dust.

I'm blamed if old General Roca,
Who'd been President three times before,
Didn't start up his fourth revylution—
Perhaps it was one or two more.

It was Roca who wakened up Clancy
And hired his team for the fight,
While the Gover'ment landed on Hogan
And corralled his nine the same night.

Next mornin', when Clancy reported,
Old Roca had come into power;
So of course, bein' Gover'ment thenceforth,
It was Dan's nine he had as right bower!

Bein' out of his job angered Clancy,
An' it nat'rally soured his men;
So they all took up bats for Silvela,
Who was head of the State before ten!

Even then Clancy couldn't shake Hogan,
Whose Gover'ment job seemed secure,
So he started to revylute singly,
And won by a quarter to four.

Then of course he had Dan and his players,
And his own men besides—it was great;
So they all marched down to the ball grounds
And started the game not so late.

The White Stockings, captained by Hogan,
Wiped the ground with the Guys, one and all;
If they weren't much as Gover'ment soldiers,
They certainly could play baseball!

Then, of course, Dan assumed supreme power,
Which he held it from six to half-past;
By which time the business was boomin',
And changes came sudden and fast!

Dan, of course, swore both teams to be loyal
To the Gov'ment de facto pro tem.!
But they all had lost count of the number,
And, really, I've never blamed them.

By the mornin', Dan Hogan was banished
And Campos was permanent head;
But Mitre, and Obes and Pico
Held the job before folks went to bed.

Arias was in office at midnight,
But 'twas Martí who won out at last;
He set up the bulls for a bull fight,
And the game was a-goin' full blast

At the time for the afternoon ruction;
But the spectacle happened to suit.
The poppylace saw and applauded,
Leavin' no one to revylute!

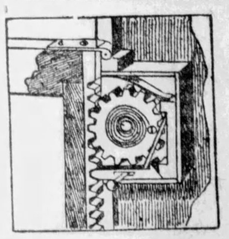
We saw that us tossers was thrown out;
So we packed up our bats and so forth;
And left with our umpire and mascots
On the first steamer sailin' due north.

Not a man of us knew for a certain
What the trouble had all been about;
But we all could perceive, trus as gospel,
That us batters had all been struck out.

And whenever I see "Revylution
Beyond the Caribbean Sea,"
I say: "None of the same is old Clancy's
Or Hogan's;" and Hogan is me.
—New York Evening Sun.

SASH BALANCE AND FASTENER

Years ago householders considered themselves fortunate if they had windows which could be raised and lowered in the frame, with a notched stick to hold them at any desired height or to lock them at night. Then came the cord and weight as a balance for the window sash, and next the spring balance, but with both of these inventions there was no convenient means of locking the window at any height to prevent it from being raised to allow the entrance of an intruder. The latest form of spring sash balance, as shown in the accompanying picture, has a double locking device,



which permits the fastening of the window at intervals of less than half an inch through its entire length. Beneath the rotary drum which carries the balancing ring is a sliding bolt, which is thrust forward into the notched bar which faces the end of the sash. As it is desirable to secure the window in whatever position it may be placed this sliding bolt is normally forced forward toward the notched bar by a spring plate at the rear, and at the same time the teeth of the spring drum enter slots in the plate. This affords a double lock, securing both the drum and the sash, and it is necessary before the window can be raised or lowered to withdraw the bolt and push the plate from the toothed drum by pressing a sliding pin projecting from the window frame.

Candid.

He—Has she had any experience as a cook?

She—Yes, she says she has cooked in boarding houses for some years.

He—Well, she must be honest, anyhow, to admit that.—Brooklyn Life.

Following the Leader.

"Yes," said the merchant who doesn't believe in advertising, "the country is going to the devil."

"I thought as much when I read that placard in your window," the solicitor answered.

"Which placard?"

"The one that reads: 'We Lead, Others Follow.'"—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Modern Parent.

Mrs. Knicker—Does your little boy believe in Santa Claus?

Mrs. Bocker—Oh, yes; I always sprinkle gasoline around, so Reginald thinks he comes down the gas log in an auto.—Judge.

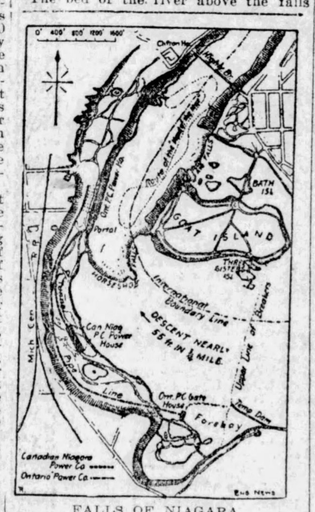
Niagara Falls as a Power Plant.

The map accompanying this article is copied from the New York Engineering News, probably the leading technical journal of its class in the United States. It was used by that journal to illustrate a description of the great power installations on the Canadian side of the falls—one by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and the other by the Ontario Power Company—both in process of construction. As the readers of The Blade know, on the American side the Niagara Falls Power Company has two wonderful installations in operation. The general method is the same in all. The water of the river is diverted at some distance above the falls, carried to points below, where immense wheelpits are dug downward through the solid rock. The size of the wheelpits may be judged from that now under construction by the Canadian Niagara Power Company. It is to be 480 feet long, 21 feet wide and 170 feet deep. In other words, it is a mighty slot cut deep into the living rock. The bottom of this tunnel is connected with the river below the falls by a tunnel 2,-040 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 18 feet high. The wheelpit will be occupied its entire length by enormous turbine water wheels, connected by vertical shafts with the manufacturing plants above, and the water, after passing through these wheels, will be discharged by the tunnel into the river below the falls.

These four great power plants are but the beginnings of a mighty enterprise which will eventually use all the tremendous volume of water now wasting its power in tumbling over the edge of the falls. Think of it! More than half the fresh water on the entire globe passes over Niagara. It is estimated that nine hundred million cubic feet of water pour over the falls every hour. It is the most magnificent water power on the globe, and it is proper that it should be utilized for the benefit of the human race, instead of wasting itself in noise—for the Indians of long ago characterized it fitly when they called it Niagara—"the Thunder of Waters." The first white man who ever saw the falls was Father Louis Hennepin, a French Franciscan missionary, in 1678, who described the falls as "a vast and prodigious cadence of water, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel. The waters which fall from this horrible precipice do foam and boil after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise more terrible than that of thunder, for when the wind blows out of the south their dismal roaring may be heard more than fifteen leagues off."

There is no setting provided by nature for the falls. All the beauty and sublimity are within the rocky walls of the chasm from the edge of the falls down the river to Queenston and Lewiston. The country is flat in every direction, for the Niagara river flows northward from Lake Erie through a plain. The flow of the river from Lake Erie is not rapid until a point about a mile above the falls. From this the speed is great, as the water descends 52 feet in that distance. The entire width of the falls is 4,750 feet, the steep wooded bank of Goat Island, separating them, occupying about one-fourth of this distance. This island derives its name from the fact that the early settlers kept goats upon it. The American side is about 1,-100 feet wide, and the Canadian fall twice as wide—the actual line of the brink of the latter fall being much longer because of its curving, "horse-shoe" form. Nine-tenths of the entire volume of water goes over the Canadian side, because it is lower—it being about 158 feet, while the height of the American side is 164 feet.

Everyone knows that the gorge below Niagara—from the falls to Queenston, some seven miles long—has been worn by the water. That is, at the end of the glacial epoch, when the ice receded from that region, the waters of the Great Lakes plunged over the edge of the limestone bluff, there 366 feet above the



FALLS OF NIAGARA.
Showing the Power Installation on the Canadian Side.

level of Lake Ontario. This bluff is seven miles from the latter lake. Year after year the tremendous force of the waters has worn away the rock, until the falls have receded seven miles. They are still working back, of course. The government surveys show that, within forty-five years, nearly six acres of rock surface have broken off from the edge of the cliff, making an average recession of about two and a half feet a year.

Of course the topography of the falls changes by this wearing back. Father Hennepin, when he visited the falls in 1678, drew a sketch which contains a striking feature which has disappeared through the recession of the falls. This was a third fall, on the Canadian side, facing the line of the main cataract. His drawing shows a huge rock which turned the waters. This rock fell, however, some time in the eighteenth century, and the line of the falls now is far in the rear of where it once stood.

The bed of the river above the falls is composed of strata of hard limestone—which, of course, overlay the entire region under the surface soil—80 to 90 feet thick. Under these are strata of shale, which are much softer. The rush of the water at the foot of the falls wears these shales away much faster than the harder limestone above. This makes a cave under the latter, which burrows further and further under, until the weight of the projecting mass, plus that of the torrent of water, breaks it off.

If one will look at the accompanying map, he will see that the Canadian fall is receding faster than the American, because of the much larger volume of water passing over it. When the Canadian fall has cut its way back to above the head of Goat Island, it is plain that the American fall will then be dry, and be nothing but a limestone cliff on the walls of the gorge.

The hard limestone strata which form the edge of the falls slope gently backward, up the stream. When the recession has gone some two miles further, the height of the cataract will be reduced to about 80 feet, with the result that the larger portion of Lake Erie will be drained. But the diversion of the water to industrial uses, if its development continues, will stop the wearing away of the rock and the recession of the falls, thus preserving Lake Erie intact. It is not improbable that within fifty years all the waters of the Niagara river will be used to turn millwheels, and the edge of the falls be but a cliff of limestone.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

WHAT GENIUS OWES TO THE WORLD

Three persons, of course, for no other reason than curiosity, called on M. Rostand at his home, and one of them writes to an American newspaper about it. The great dramatist was languidly reclining in a big arm chair, one hand supporting his tired head, the other holding an enormous cigar. Softly blowing a cloud of smoke from his parted lips, he addressed himself half absently to one of his visitors:

"You are a painter?"

"Yes."

"Ah! and what do you paint?"

"Figures, landscapes and genre pictures."

"Ah!"

Another cloud of smoke and a long interval of silence. Turning to the second:

"You are a writer?"

"Yes."

"Ah! and what do you write?"

"Novels and magazine articles."

"Ah!"

Again deathlike silence. Time passed. M. Rostand spoke to the third visitor:

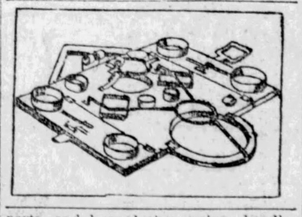
"And you—what do you do?"

"I? Oh, I make bricks."

At this unexpected answer M. Rostand looked the extraordinary persons over with mildly reproving eye, and with a gesture full of weariness gave his guests to understand that their audience was at an end. Without another word they passed out into the darkness. And still inquisitive searchers after gratification of their curiosity will make a peep-show of those who have become celebrated, and chase Kipling from Rottingdean into such inaccessible wilds as he can find in England. It is interesting to behold the great with your own eyes in their own house if you can get in, and try to read the riddle from their countenances, which can no more give it up than genius can tell why it is genius. But it isn't interesting to the great, and if they demean themselves with seeming rudeness or indifference they are no worse than "objects of interest" in glass cases or ostriches in a pen. You may look at them, but are they bound to exercise drawing room manners? It is fair to suppose they do not care to have their hands shaken for the same reason that visitors shake the hand of the sideshow man who weighs 730 pounds, or as many go to the President's public reception, "to get to see the inside of the White house." Out of kindness of heart, perhaps, the eminent should place themselves on view at certain hours of certain afternoons, admission tickets having been properly distributed. There may be a profound question of responsibility to the race involved in this matter, and no possessor of genius ought to feel a sense of proprietary interest in it. The great millionaires, many of them, now regard themselves as the stewards of their immense capital to so employ it as to benefit the whole industrial world, and are coming more and more to so employ it. A broad view ought, perhaps, to impress genius with the belief that by some twist of brain cells or generosity of arterial supply to them, for which they are in no way responsible and toward which they had neither the initiative nor the power of designing it, they are the custodians only of a little more of the divine fire than others; and that, therefore, the great dull public has some share in them; at least enough to secure the right to look upon their faces. Even a man who neither writes nor paints, but humbly makes bricks whereby we are sheltered, need not have the countenance of immortal intellectuality turned from him.

A COMPLETE SERVING TRAY

It often becomes necessary to serve a fairly substantial meal through the medium of a tray, which ordinarily requires the piling up of the dishes in such a manner that there is more or less disorder, and possibly a deposit of portions of the food on the bottoms or edges of some of the dishes. To serve the meal more attractively and neatly the tray shown in the picture has been designed. On the main portion of the tray are receptacles for vegetable dishes, cups, salt and pepper shakers and a napkin holder, with a support for a plate in the large opening in front. On either edge are folding wings, which provide further dish sup-



ports, and beyond these wings handles project, by which the tray can be carried. Provision is made for mounting a chafing dish and spirit lamp on the body portion of the tray, with a raised metallic ring, supported by a triangular frame to maintain the dish above the flame. This arrangement has the advantage of folding up in comparatively small compass when in storage, and its principal recommendation seems to be its faculty of carrying a large number of dishes without confusion, and the maintenance of each separate dish in its proper place on the tray.

BREAKING A BALKY HORSE

A balky horse was blocking travel at Tenth and Callowhill streets the other morning. He stood stock still. His chin looked obstinate. He was no more to be budged than a mountain.

They tried everything with him. They even built a fire under him. But he stepped hastily out of range of the heat and resumed his balking again.

At last a horse doctor appeared. He stepped out of the crowd and held his hand up to the driver for silence. The driver thereupon ceased his loud oaths.

"I am a horse doctor," said the newcomer, "and in less than a minute I'll have your horse on the move."

He took out of his pocket a penknife and a little whistle. He opened the horse's mouth and scratched its gums with the knife, while at the same time he blew a shrill blast into its ear.

"Now, then," he said quietly, "git-ap, thar. Git-ap! You hear me!"

The horse departed at a brisk trot, and the doctor said to the crowd:

"You can always break up a fit of the balks gents, by working on two senses at once. I worked, as you saw, on the hearing and the feeling. I shocked the horse's ear with a sudden noise, and I shocked his feeling with a sharp little scratch. Off he started, then, at once, his balkiness all forgotten."—Philadelphia Record.

JAPANESE WOMEN ARE NOT MEEK

Their Devotion to Home Duties Has Misled People About Them.

"No race can rise higher than its mothers." Japanese women are essentially a race of mothers, and the care and rearing of their children occupies so much of their time and thought that they are unable to have that expensive social life their western sisters enjoy, even were it not for the etiquette which makes it actually fashionable for them to find their pleasure in their homes.

Many have imputed to Japanese women in consequence a lack of knowledge and undue meekness regarding them as little more than servants of their families and husbands. Such criticism is purely superficial and far from being accurate; indeed, it is very inaccurate.

The position of a Japanese woman is a high one. She is addressed as "Okusama," the honorable lady of the house, and is treated with the greatest respect and consideration by her husband and her family. Far from being a meek, slavish creature of the household, she is more of the mentor, the autocrat and idol of the home. In domestic affairs she has full control. Her duties are onerous, but never repugnant to her. They consist of managing the household, practicing economy, making her home pleasant both in appearance and by her cheerfulness of disposition, and the education and instruction of her children, for even after the children have entered school they are still under her tutelage.

As her home is therefore her world, it is only natural that it has become the inherent instinct of the Japanese women to lavish the greatest love and tenderness upon their homes, and to expend much time and thought in endeavoring to make them as attractive and as pleasant as possible, says the Troy Budget.

Her house is the acme of purity. To a western eye the aspect of the interior of a Japanese house may at first seem bare and barren. In truth, the Japanese abhor decoration of any kind, and consider it not only inartistic, but extremely vulgar.

I was once shown a so-called "Japanese room" in the house of a Chicago millionaire, and I am quite sure that the average Japanese housewife would have thought herself in the room of some insane person, or else in some curiosity shop. Such a profusion of articles scattered broadcast about the room! Such a frightful display of mixed-up ornaments hanging to the wall!

UTILIZES THE BATH-TUB.

There is no denying the fact that vapor baths are a benefit, both to the pores of the skin and to the body itself, as medicinal vapors can by this means be absorbed and various ills cured without the aid of internally administered liquids or powders. The peculiar advantage of the vapor bath apparatus which we illustrate herewith lies in the fact that it is

intended for use in connection with the bath tub, thus occupying less space and being easier to manipulate than the special vapor bath cabinets. The device consists of a curtain arranged after the manner of a window shade, with a wire frame to attach it to the end of the tub. The loose end of the curtain has a central slit extending down far enough to permit the insertion of the head, and is fitted with clamps to secure it to the end of the tub opposite the spring roller. The bather sits in a woven basket suspended inside the tub, and the vapor is produced from the burning of medicated oils or by vaporizing water, if a plain steam bath is to be taken. Provision is made for holding the curtain unrolled while it is drying, the pawl and ratchet device for this purpose acting exactly the same as is made to hold the cover tightly against the edges of the tub while the bath is being taken, to prevent the escape of the vapor.

JOKES FROM JUDGE.

ALL HE WANTED.

Beggar—Kind sir, could yer spare me ten dollars for a meal?

Mr. van Rocks—Ten dollars?

Beggar—Yes, sir. I'm tired uv "Beefsteak John's" an' want ter try Sherry's fer a change.

HOW HE LOOKED AT IT.

Hewitt—Here is the stone the boy threw when he struck my mother-in-law in the head the other day.

Jewett—Are you keeping it to use as evidence against the boy?

Hewitt—No; I'm keeping it for a lucky stone.

HIS WAY.

Teacher—How do you spell "gnaw?"

Scholar—N-i-t.

HIS LUCK.

Mr. Newlywed—When he were married you said you were 18.

Mrs. Newlywed—Well, do you mean to insinuate that I was older?

Mr. Newlywed—Oh, no; but from my luck since I've thought perhaps you were 13.

FULFILLING HIS DESTINY.

"Ya-as, my son Rube always went inter everything heels over head."

"What's he doin' now?"

"He's a loop-th'-loop bicycle artist."

THE LIMIT.

Gladys—He seems to be a man of dry humor.

Ferdy—Dry? Why, his humor's so dry that he has to pay for the drinks to get anybody to listen to it.

Matrimony in Wabaunsee.

It is noted by the Westmoreland Recorder that marriages are growing fewer in Wabaunsee county. It finds that the decrease is not the mere happening of a single year, but that a steady per cent of decrease is shown through a period of years. For example, the number of marriages in 1900 is given at 92, for 1901 at 83, and for 1902 at 82. Here is a decrease of more than 25 per cent in two years, and if the ratio of decrease should continue without variation, the year 1912 should witness but four marriages in the whole county. The Recorder says it is at a loss to discover the reason for this condition, but really the cause is patent. Wabaunsee is distinctively an agricultural community. All the daughters of farmers are great heiresses. The proud spirit of the young men of Wabaunsee will not permit them to wear even the appearance of wanting to marry money.—Kansas City Journal.

THE MOTHER.

Great passions I awake that must
Bow any woman to the dust
With fear lest she should fail to rise
As high as those enamored eyes.

Now for those flying days and sweet
I sit in Beauty's Mercy Seat.
My smiles, my favors, I award,
Since I am beautiful, adored.

They praise my cheeks, my lips, my eyes,
With Love's most exquisite flatteries.
Covet my hands that they may kiss
And to their ardent bosoms press.

My foot upon the nursery stair
Makes them a music rich and rare;
My skirt that rustles as I come
For very rapture strikes them dumb.

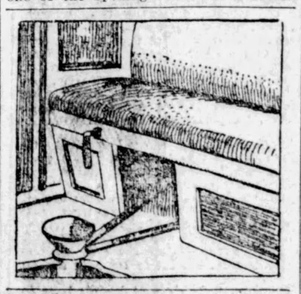
With jealousies of word and glance!
The light of my poor countenance
Lights up their world that else were drear.
"But you are lovely, mother dear!"

I go not to my grave, but I
Know Beauty's full supremacy;
Like Cleopatra's self, I prove
The very heights and depths of Love.

So to be loved, so to be wooed.
Oh! more than mortal woman should!
What if she fall or fall behind!
Lord, make me worthy, keep them blind!
—K. T. H. in the Mexican Herald.

CUSPIDOR FOR STREET CAR USE

In most cities of large size, either by operation of the law or by rules of the board of health, fines are imposed for expectorating on the floors of public conveyances. The invention shown in the accompanying picture provides a device which will permit expectoration in street cars, without becoming a nuisance to health or violation of the law. One or more tubular reservoirs are to be placed beneath the car floor, with vertical tube sections rising from the reservoirs through the floor, and having removable caps to cover the openings. Beneath the car seats are several metallic hoppers, normally concealed from view, but adapted to be moved out on the floor simultaneously with the removal of a cap from one of the openings into the reservoir.



This movement is effected by a series of pivoted arms and levers connected with a handle, within the reach of a passenger, who has only to give the handle a turn and the hopper projects itself over the opening to the reservoir at the instant the latter is uncovered. In this manner the expectoration is disposed of by discharging it into the reservoir, which can be flushed out at intervals at the end of the line, and the hoppers and openings are entirely concealed, except when in actual use.

Hard to Identify.

Jack Mason, the actor and former husband of Marion Manola, was much bothered in a barber shop at Billings, Mont., by the proprietor of the place, who insisted on carrying on a conversation with Mason while he shaved him. When, after some questioning, the barber discovered that Mason was an actor, he inquired:

"First visit here?"

"No, I've been here before."

"Is that so? Well, now——"

"You ought to remember me," interrupted the victim, who was now quite savage. "I've been shaved here."

"It's funny I don't recall your face," retorted the barber.

"Well, come to think of it, you wouldn't be apt to," snapped Mason. "It's all healed up now."

A tall barber kept on shaving.—Delaware County Democrat.

Embarrassing Royal Gifts.

The German emperor is sometimes very imperial in his gifts, and once a family of Hanover whose means were comparatively humble received, to their horror, an imperial recognition in the shape of eight splendid Hungarian horses.

The czar once sent a herd of deer to a nobleman who did not possess a deer park, and the king of Saxony once presented a lady who visited Moritzberg a pair of young bears, which caused her a good deal of embarrassment until they were fortunately and accidentally shot.—London Express.

Reflection on the Cook.

"The world might be a good deal worse off than it is."

"In what way?"

"Just think of the increase there would be in the sum total of human misery if doughnuts were solid instead of having holes through 'em."—Kansas City Journal.

A TRUE BEAR STORY.

The Hunter Got Scared and Ran the Other Way.

"The avalanche of 'bear stories' which has fallen upon a bewildered public since the day the President penetrated the canebrakes of Mississippi," said Walter Brevort, of Boston, to a Star man at the New Willard this morning, "testifies to the versatility of the American mind in reconstructing a time-honored and wellworn theme with new habiliments as to time and place.

"Upon analysis of the regulation bear story which is told over and over again, sometimes to the extent of several columns, all are alike in the essential features of exhibiting the brave hunter's titanic prowess, the unusual size and phenomenal fierceness of the animal, and in the final victory of the gallant but modest hunter over poor bruin. They seldom deviate, except as to such minor details that while one hunter chased his bear eighty-three and one-third miles around a high mountain upon a dead run from start to finish, the next hunter met his 3,450-pound grizzly face to face upon a narrow ledge overlooking a precipice with a sheer descent of 10,000 feet, and hurled the wretched grizzly into the dark depths below with one blow from his powerful fist. Some hunters vary the formula by securing that they used their bowie knives, while still others are weak enough to hint that they may have shot the bear with an explosive bullet from a high-power rifle at a good safe range.

"However, I will tell you a bear story which will have the novelty of truth, not that we would for a moment doubt the stories of great deeds with b'ars of the other fellows, I fancy that the true version of most of these stories lies along similar lines.

"It was my first bear hunt in the woods of Maine. I had a guide, a brand new bear rifle, bowie knife, hatchet and hunting suit complete, from heavy, waterproof boots to a canvas hat. With such an outfit any story about bear killing ought not to be disputed by reasonable men who can tell a real live bear from a jackpot.

"I became separated from my guide and was making my way back to camp about five miles through the thick forest. I was dog tired. I wasn't thinking about bears, hedgehogs or anything else except my sweethearts, and was counting the days when I would get back to civilization. My 'complete hunting outfit' hadn't attracted so much as a baby wildcat and I was beginning to dimly realize that the great bear stories I had heard at home and the club, after all, were nothing but elastic stretches of well-cultivated and fertile imagination.

"I had just made up my mind that my fiancee would be better pleased with a honeymoon than with bear rugs, when I heard a noise up a big oak tree under which I was passing, which sounded to my unaccustomed ears like eighteen tons of brick falling a mile upon a tin roof. I glanced up, and there was a big black bear as large and threatening as a thunder cloud in a squall. He was falling down from the top of the tree limb by limb, humpty-bumpty, directly upon my head.

"Did I pause, gracefully and skillfully raise my trusty rifle and shoot off both ears and each paw with separate shots while he was yet in the air, as a trick marksman hits glass balls? That is what I ought to have done, according to the 'bear' story. But I didn't. I was too amazed to move, and gawked up at that bear as a countryman looks into a city window. Down he came like a flash of black lightning, grunting, snarling, growling and whining. Before I could realize it he landed upon me, and I felt the spinning about thirty feet, while he rolled over and over like a huge rubber ball.

"Run? Gee whiz, but you ought to have seen us camper off in opposite directions. I leaped for the camp and the bear toward a deep creek. Death on a white horse could not have caught me. I lost my rifle, bowie knife, canvas hat and hatchet, and never did find them, though the guide and I the next day went over the wide spread. I had run through the underbrush in my mad flight.

"The bear had been caught by a lot of wild bees stealing honey out of their hive in the giant oak, and their fortune attacked the palm from the stings caused him to let go his grip and to come down, crashing through the branches like a cyclone.

"When a man now tells me about 'killing bears,' I tell him my own actual experience, and I am glad to say for the veracity of our sex that he is man enough usually to crawl and pay for the drinks."—Washington Star.

Our Widening World.

Mechanical facilities for getting away from them seem to have added much to the habitable portions of the world. Steamers, railroads, improved roads and other agencies in transportation, telegraphs and telephones, whereby communication is made easy, have encouraged men to essay the frozen north and the burning south, the jungles of the tropics and the dreary tundra of Siberia. Nor is it necessary to go away, either. The mechanical genius that made the railroads has devised the furnace, the steam radiator, the lamp, the electric light, has packed food in glass and tin, and is adding to the elegancies and luxuries no less than to the comforts of distant people.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Helpful Hubby.

Wife—I wish you would let me know what sort of a dinner to have tonight.

Husband—That's a good idea. Well, I shall either not be at home at all, or else I shall bring three or four friends with me.—Life.

COUNTESS CASTELLANE TO MAKE LONG VISIT

New York, Dec. 31.—It is announced that Countess Castellane, born Anna Gould, who is in this country with her two sons, Boni and George, will spend the greater part of the winter with her family.

A FAMOUS DIPLOMATIC DISPATCH.

How Lincoln Revised the Message Written by Seward to Our Minister to England.

By F. L. DUSTMAN.

When Henry Watterson delivered his lecture on Abraham Lincoln in Toledo a few weeks ago he referred to the dispatch sent by Secretary Seward to Charles Francis Adams, United States minister to England, and remarked that President Lincoln's pruning of that dispatch probably prevented a war between this country and Great Britain. It would have been interesting had Mr. Watterson taken the time to have gone into the history of that diplomatic dispatch and Mr. Lincoln's connection with it for it forms one of the most interesting chapters of the early history of the civil war and shows a marvelous knowledge of the use of words possessed by Mr. Lincoln.

The dispatch was dated May 21, 1861, less than three months after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President. While many persons had come to realize that the Illinois rail-splitter had a surprising grasp of domestic affairs he was not credited with possessing any knowledge of international diplomacy and it was because of his supposed ignorance of things diplomatic that the friends of Mr. Seward urged that gentleman to accept the premiership of the administration that this government's foreign relations might be managed by an expert.

Mr. Seward was presumed to be a master of affairs political. He had years of training in the New York school of politics. With Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed he had not only manipulated politics and politicians in the Empire state but had made and unmade cabinets and even set up and pulled down Presidents. He had served as governor of his state and had been a recognized leader of his party in the United States senate. There his grasp of great questions of national and international import was so comprehensive that in 1860 he was a leading candidate for the presidential nomination and was defeated because it was believed to be best to name a leader without a record.

When Mr. Seward accepted the position of secretary of state in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet the whole country breathed easier for it was confident that he had the experience and ability which was necessary at that critical juncture and it was not so sure about Mr. Lincoln. Seward had been tested but Lincoln was untried and the outlook was gloomy enough even with the most capable men at the helm.

Mr. Seward believed himself a greater man than Lincoln at this time and his letters to his wife after he accepted the cabinet portfolio makes it apparent that he really believed Lincoln incapable of conducting the nation through a civil war and that he expected to be President in everything except in name. In fact, he made a proposition to Mr. Lincoln which, in effect, was that Lincoln should permit him to formulate the policy of the administration, a proposition which Lincoln met by informing Seward that he (Lincoln) was the President and was about to assume the responsibilities of the position.

Early in 1861, while the southern states were passing ordinances of secession and preparing for war, England had recognized the belligerent character of the Confederacy and was giving the southern leaders a goodly amount of moral support. The north had all it could do in preparing for defensive and offensive action, and nothing could have been more disastrous than complications with a foreign nation.

It was at this time that Mr. Seward wrote his message of instructions to Mr. Adams at London. If ever the most skilled diplomacy was necessary it was in drafting that message. Fortunately for the Union Mr. Lincoln read and revised the dispatch. Had he not done so history might now be different and the war might have ended in the overwhelming defeat of the north.

The revision of that dispatch shows Mr. Lincoln an astute statesman having an insight into foreign affairs almost marvelous and a discrimination in methods of diplomacy little expected in a man entirely without experience in this field.

In 1876 Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution in the United States senate requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish the senate with a fac-simile copy of the original draft of Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams. The resolution was agreed to, but no reply was made on the part of the President. Ten years later Allen Thorndike Rice, editor of the North American Review, published the fac-simile of the original draft with Mr. Lincoln's erasures and additions. This fac-simile is a most interesting study to the student of history and the perusal of the dispatch will give a new insight into the wonderful discernment of the nation's first martyred President.

In the beginning of his dispatch, Mr. Seward informs Mr. Adams that "this government considers that our relations in Europe have reached a crisis in which it is necessary for it to take a decided stand, on which not only its immediate measures, but its ultimate and permanent policy can be determined and defined, and this dispatch is to be your guide." Mr. Seward then proceeds.

Mr. Dallas in a brief dispatch of May 2, tells us that Lord John Russell recently requester an interview with him on account of the solicitude which his lordship felt concerning the effect of certain measures represented as likely to be adopted by the President. In that conversation the British secretary told Mr. Dallas that the three representatives of the southern Confederacy were there in London, that Lord John Russell had not then seen them, but that he was not unwilling to see them, unofficially. He further informed Mr. Dallas that an understanding existed between the British and French governments which would lead both to take one and the same course as to recognition. His lordship then referred to the rumor of a meditated blockade by us of southern ports and a discontinuance of them as ports of entry. Mr. Dallas said you were expected to arrive in two weeks and Lord John Russell acquiesced in the expediency of waiting for the full knowledge you were expected to bring.

Mr. Dallas transmitted to us some newspaper reports of ministerial explanations made in parliament. You will base no proceedings on parliamentary debates farther than to seek explanations when necessary and communicate them to this department. We intend to have a clear and simple record of whatever issue may arise between us and Great Britain.

Mr. Lincoln drew a line around the sentence "We intend to have a clear and simple record of whatever issue may arise between us and Great Britain," and on the margin outside the line he wrote the words, "leave out." The dispatch then continues:

"The President is surprised and grieved that Mr. Dallas did not protest against the proposed unofficial intercourse between the British government and the missionaries of the insurgents as well as against the demands for explanations made by the British government. It is due, however, to Mr. Dallas to say that our instructions had been given only to you and not to him, and that his loyalty and fidelity, too, rare in these times, among our representatives abroad, are confessed and appreciated.

In the above Mr. Lincoln changed the words "The President is surprised and grieved," to "The President regrets."

Mr. Seward's words, "As well as against the demands for explanations made by the British government," were stricken out and on the margin opposite Mr. Lincoln wrote, "Leave out, because it does not appear that explanations were demanded."

In the last sentence quoted above Mr. Lincoln also struck out "among our representatives abroad, are confessed." The dispatch continues:

Intercourse of any kind with the so-called commissioners is liable to be construed as a recognition of the authority which appointed them. Such intercourse would be none the less wrongful to us for being called unofficial, and it might be even more injurious because we would have no means of knowing what points might be resolved by it. Moreover, unofficial intercourse is useless and meaningless, if it is not expected to ripen into official intercouse and direct recognition. It is left doubtful, here, whether the proposed unofficial intercourse has yet actually begun. You will, in any event, desist from all intercourse whatever, unofficial as well as official, with the British government, so long as it shall continue intercourse of either kind with the domestic enemies of this country, confining yourself simply to a delivery of a copy of this paper to the secretary of state. After doing this you will communicate with this department.

In the above Mr. Seward wrote, "Such intercourse would be none the less wrongful to us." Mr. Lincoln showed his knowledge of words by writing "hurtful" instead of "wrongful." Mr. Lincoln also struck out the words "confining yourself simply to a delivery of a copy of this paper to the secretary of state," and wrote, "When intercourse shall have been arrested for this cause, you will communicate with this department." Mr. Seward's dispatch continues:

As to the blockade, you will say that by the laws of nature and the laws of nations, the government has a clear right to suppress insurrection. An exclusion of commerce from national ports, which have been seized by the insurgents in the equitable form of blockade, is a proper means to that end.

For the phrase "the laws of nature," the President wrote "our own laws." The dispatch continues:

As to the recognition of the so-called southern Confederacy, it is not to be made a subject of technical definition. A concession of belligerent right is liable to be construed as a recognition of them. No one of those proceedings will be borne by the United States in this case.

In the last sentence, Mr. Lincoln erased the word "borne" and inserted "unnoticed," but this evidently did not please him for he changed it to "unquestioned." Mr. Seward goes on to say that "British recognition would be British intervention to create, within our territory, a hostile state by overthrowing this republic." Then the secretary wrote: "When this act of intervention is distinctly performed, we, from that hour, shall cease to be friends, and become once more as we have twice before been, be forced to be enemies of Great Britain."

Mr. Lincoln, going on the theory that one war at a time is enough, struck out all of the last sentence. As Mr. Seward proceeded, his language towards England was marked by increasing bitterness. However, the President seemed to grow more cautious and discriminating as he read the dispatch, and after permitting further immaterial instructions to go without editing, he came near the close in which he found much which he believed to be dangerous, at least inadvisable, so he wrote: "Drop all from this line to the end, and in lieu of it write, 'this paper is for your guidance only, and not to be read or shown to any one.'"

And so it was that this backwoodsman proved himself the superior of the trained statesman in the art of diplomacy, as he has been classed as the greatest general of the war.

NEAT SAFETY WATCH-GUARD

There has always been one objection to the use of a fob chain on a watch, and that is the liability of loss when the wearer bends in any position which would tilt the pocket opening downward. There is also more chance of the pocket being picked when the fob replaces the chain with the cross bar attachment for insertion through the buttonhole, and for these reasons many men are deterred from wearing the fob who might other-

wise desire to do so. It is the intention of the improved watch fob to combine with it the desirable features of the chain fastening, thus guarding against pickpockets and accidental falls. The portion of the chain which is visible from the exterior is not different in appearance from an ordinary fob, but beneath the vest is hidden a second section of the ribbon, bent at right angles to the vertical portion by passing it through a triangular link, the latter having a short chain and swivel, for securing it to the ring in the watch stem. The extension of the ribbon ends in a second chain and bar for insertion in the uppermost buttonhole of the trousers or the suspenders, and when the watch slips from the pocket this second ribbon prevents it from falling to the ground; or, should a pickpocket attempt to relieve the owner of the timepiece, he might be surprised to find that the watch was not as loose as he expected.

No Thieves in the House.

Representative MacCartney, of the Massachusetts legislature, tells the story of an associate who, on being elected to the general court of the state for the first time, was very greatly impressed with the dignity of his office. One night he was sleeping soundly when his wife heard, or thought she heard, a noise. She tried to arouse her spouse, and found it far from easy. Giving him a hard shake, she whispered:

"John, John, wake up! There are thieves in the house."

"No, no, Maria, you are mistaken," he answered; "there may be one or two in the senate, but there are none in the house."—New York Times.

Eternal Beauty.

The wife who shares her husband's hopes and humors his illusions is ever beautiful.—Life.

Toward the Vanishing Point.

If silver keeps on going down it will soon be able to establish a complete alibi.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

ABODE OF JOSEPHINE.

La Malmaison Restored and Presented to the Nation.

"La Malmaison," so full of the memories of Josephine and of Napoleon, has become state property. The house was purchased by a wealthy merchant, M. Osiris, who, after spending a great deal of money upon its restoration, has presented it to the nation. The authorities had some hesitation in accepting the handsome gift, on the ground that its maintenance entails expenditure and that its removal from Paris militates against it becoming a popular show place. But, happily, their scruples have been overcome and "La Malmaison" will become a museum of Napoleonic relics—that is, if the wishes of the donor are complied with.

"La Malmaison" was the elegant cage that kept poor Josephine captive in the years of her divorce. It was here that she died in 1814, on the morrow of the entry of the allies into Paris. It was precisely a drive that she took with the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who had come to set the Bourbons on the throne again, that gave the unhappy princess a chill from which she died. Josephine thought to make a Trianon at "La Malmaison;" she only succeeded in making a comfortable house, with nothing very remarkable about it. Josephine held something of a court at the chateau and she gave receptions which were very popular with the great artistes of Paris. The most dramatic episode in the history of "La Malmaison" is the adieu of the emperor on the eve of his departure for St. Helena. There, in the great vestibule that divides the house in two, he stood, grave and silent, surrounded by his family. "Madame Mere" was there, with tears running down her cheeks. "Adieu, mon fils. Adieu, Ma mere." That was all, and the emperor turned away with never another word, walking slowly into the garden and down the avenue of plane trees. At the bottom he seated himself upon an old stone bench, and there he remained, with his head bent upon his breast, until darkness had fallen. With a silent gesture he sent away every one who would arouse him from his somber reverie.

Napoleon III bought "La Malmaison" for £50,000 out of memory for his mother, Queen Hortense, and of his grandmother, the Empress Josephine, both of whom he buried in the little church of Rueil, whose soft chimes must often have fallen upon the ear of the great captain. His descendant thought to make a museum of the chateau and a souvenir, much as it is today; but the idea did not fructify, and the war and the Commune came to put the house in ruins. "La Malmaison" figures conspicuously in the defense of Paris. The Prussians occupied the house, from which the French tried to drive them. Now it has come upon peaceful days. Unhappily for the interesting project that would turn it into a museum, all the furniture is dispersed and cannot be got together. One of the most recent visitors to "La Malmaison" was the Empress Eugenie. As this august lady gazed upon the cradle of Napoleonism she burst into tears. It was a bereaved empress mourning the griefs of another.—Letter in Pall Mall Gazette.

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR CUSTOMS

It is most surprising what a number of little things we do without knowing the reason.

Why, for instance, do widows wear caps? Perhaps you may say because they make them look pretty and interesting. But the real reason is that when the Romans were in England they shaved their heads as a sign of mourning. Of course, a woman couldn't let herself be seen with a head so she made herself a pretty cap. And now, though the necessity of wearing it has passed away, the cap remains.

What is the meaning of the crosses or Xs on a barrel of beer? They signify degrees of quality nowadays. But originally they were put on by those ancient monks as a sort of trade-mark. They were crosses in those days, and meant a sort of oath on the cross, sworn by the manufacturer, that his barrel contained good liquor.

Why are bells tolled for the dead? This has become so familiar a practice that a funeral without it would appear unChristian. Yet the reason is quite barbarous. Bells were tolled long ago, when people were being buried, in order to frighten away the evil spirits who lived in the air.

Why do fair ladies break a bottle of wine on the ship they are christening? Merely another survival of the barbaric custom. In the days of sacrifice to the gods it was customary to get some poor victim when a boat was being launched, and to cut his throat over the prow, so that his blood baptized it.

Why are dignitaries deafened by a salute when they visit a foreign port? It seems a curious sort of welcome, this firing off of guns, but it appears the custom arose in a very reasonable way. Originally, a town or a warship fired off their guns on the approach of important and friendly strangers to show that they had such faith in the visitors' peaceful intentions they didn't think it necessary to keep their guns loaded.

Why do we sometimes throw a shoe after a bride? The reason is not very complimentary. From of old it has been the custom of mothers to chastise their children with a shoe. Hence the custom arose of the father of a bride making a present to the bridegroom of a shoe, as a sign that it was to be his right to keep her in order.—London Tit-Bits.

FROM TOWN TOPICS.

HIS PREFERENCE.

"Well, Count, I suppose you will kiss the girls under the mistletoe at the Christmas dance!"

"Under ze vat?"

"Under the mistletoe."

"Sacre! Vat you t'ink me? I kiss ze ladies under ze nose or novaire."

HER ADVANTAGES.

"Why, the old man doesn't know half so much wickedness as his daughters."

"Well, but he has never been to a fashionable girls' school."

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

She—What is the significance of hanging up stockings at Christmas?

He—Well, you know it is the season of bare limbs.

HIS BAD BREAK.

Flipper—Benedick was pretty gay before he married, wasn't he?

Flapper—Yes, why?

Flipper—I hear he advertised for a cook the other day and added "object matrimony," from sheer force of habit.

NOT THAT IT MATTERS.

First Chicago Man—What are you going to wear at that wedding breakfast next week?

Second Chicago Man—Well, the people are from St. Louis, and, out of compliment to them, I shall wear evening dress.

SIX AND HALF DOZEN.

Mrs. Winthrop—Can we really afford to go South for the winter, my dear!

Winthrop—It can't cost any more than staying here and buying coal.

Power of Endurance.

No man knows what he can stand until put to the test, and then it's marvelous how our powers of endurance adapt themselves to the strain placed upon them. Some twenty-two years ago, P. I. Kent, of Chicago, was stabbed in the head. His wound was dressed and he went about his work as usual. Within a year's time, however, he developed epilepsy and recently a surgical operation brought out the fact that all those years he has been carrying a knife blade imbedded in his skull and projecting into his brain. This blade having been removed, Kent is now a well man, and his case is noted in medical annals as showing how much a human being can endure and live.—Washington Times.

Quite Another Question.

"Don't strive for riches, my son. Wealth doesn't bring happiness."

"No?"

"Certinly not."

"Well, I haven't heard that poverty does, either, have you?"—Chicago Post.

Out of Plumb.

When the wall is out of plumb the building is more or less unsafe, and the higher the wall is carried out of the perpendicular the greater the danger of collapse. It's about so with the health; it is out of plumb when the digestion is impaired, when there is a dull, sluggish feeling, with nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness. Every day that these symptoms are neglected increases the liability to physical collapse.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and cures nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness by curing the diseases in which they originate.

"For three years I suffered untold agony," writes Mrs. H. R. White, of Stanstead, Stanstead Co., Quebec. "I would have spells of trembling and being sick at my stomach, pain in right side all the time; then it would work up into my stomach and—such distress it is impossible to describe. I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, stating my case to them, and they very promptly answered and told me what to do. I took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Thanks to Dr. Pierce and his medicine I am a well woman to-day. Dr. Pierce's medicines also cured my mother of liver complaint from which she has been a sufferer for fifteen years. We highly recommend these medicines to all suffering people."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ONLY WOMAN JUDGE IN THE WORLD

The only woman judge in the world is a citizen of the United States, and has been on the bench in Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian islands, for ten years.

Mme. Kaili Papuolono Nakiuna is the best educated woman in Hawaii. French and German are among the languages which she has mastered, and she has made a careful study of the industries, legislation and social orders of her people. She has had full charge of the government libraries and museums, and had acted as court interpreter when she was appointed commissioner and made judge of the court. She has straightened out many a legal tangle resulting from the changing governments of the islands, and from her decisions the supreme court is the only appeal.

Mme. Nakiuna has been twice married, her first husband being a cousin of the reigning king. She is devoted to her home. The judge is nearly six feet tall and of commanding presence.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report the discovery of a combination of soothing and balmy oils which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases, without pain or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the afflicted.

LATEST THING IN SPECTACLES

Many people who might prefer to wear nose glasses, instead of the kind provided with bows to engage the sides of the head or fasten back of the ears, are compelled to make use of the latter kind through seeming inability to maintain the nose glasses in position. It is for this class of spectacle wearers, as well as for those who desire a light-weight frame which will not bind the bridge of the nose, that the neat eyeglass here presented has been designed. The lenses are made for use without rims, but have a portion of their upper edges firmly inserted in a slot of the tubular bridge, which latter rests lightly on the nose and is not bent out of a straight line. Through

this tube passes the spring wire which forms the short bow ends for maintaining the lenses in position, and for this purpose each bow end has a rounded block which is pivotally mounted on the end of the wire, thus conforming readily to the shape of the temples of the wearer. The wire passes loosely through the tube, and the lenses are maintained in position by their own weight, thus affording a means of elevating them without twisting the blocks on the temples. The inventor states that he prefers to make one of these blocks of copper and the other of zinc and to insulate the wire as it passes through the tube, thus inducing an electrical current to pass through the wire and across the forehead, presumably with the intent of subjecting the optical nerve to an electrical treatment while the glasses are being worn.

Divided.

"Johnny," said his mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of ginger cake out of the pantry."

Johnny blushed guiltily.

"O! Johnny!" she exclaimed. "I didn't think it was in you."

"It ain't all," replied Johnny, "part of it's in Elsie."—Philadelphia Press.

Twins Came Just in Time.

By an order of the Federal government, all Kaw Indians who were on the citizenship rolls by Dec. 1, 1902, were entitled to an equal allotment of lands and money belonging to the Kaw tribe. Albert Taylor is a full-blooded Kaw. On Nov. 28, two days before the rolls were closed, his wife presented him twin babies. He enrolled them immediately. They have lived, and to Taylor they are worth $11,000 in land and money, which, as citizens, they will be allotted.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FUEL OF THE FUTURE

Edward Atkinson's Views on the Use of Vegetable Products.

Mr. Edward Atkinson is one of the most adventurous and indefatigable of intellectual explorers. The intellectual world contains few recesses into which he has not penetrated. From fireproof wood he turns lightly away to the use of tubs as ovens in farmhouses; from that he hurries off to the status of subject populations, and from that he flits to the diffusion of light on planets through glass. Just now he is trying to find out whether a farmer can not raise his own feul "by devoting about one acre in a hundred of his possessions to that purpose for the supply of one family."

"Anthracite coal," he says, "is becoming a luxury. In about two generations it will be exhausted." There is no way of replenishing the supply. There is just so much coal and no more. "Why, then," asks Mr. Atkinson in a letter to the chiefs of the agricultural experiment stations, "should we not try at once to discover some substitute?"

Consider the corn crop. The ratio of dry stalk, leaf, and corncob is about one and one-half tons to the ton of shelled corn. The amount of potential fuel, therefore, in the present corn crop is over 100,000,000 tons. Consider now the whole grain crop, including corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc. The total amount of potential fuel involved is between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 tons. Further, there are plants, like alfalfa and the sunflower, which produce heavy fuel growth. Sorghum, however, is of all fuel plants the one which Mr. Atkinson regards as most promising. Sorghum, "compressed into logs in a partially green stage," and seasoned as green wood is seasoned, holds out great possibilities of future usefulness. Besides, there is a new seed grain plant from Egypt which grows rapidly in the semi-arid parts of this country. Could not this plant be used as fuel, and have we not here a means of turning the semi-arid west to account?

Whatever plant is used, the problem is essentially the same. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, the sunflower, rye, oats, sorghum, canebrakes, horse beans, barley, and the new seed grain plant from Egypt are all available for fuel only under one condition. Some cheap and effective means of compression must be devised. The farmer who wants to prepare his own fuel is confronted with a mechanical difficulty. If "fuel" were "cultivated," as in large cities of the western plains compression could be accomplished on a large scale at small cost. As for the "calorific power" of vegetable fuel, Mr. Atkinson thinks that twenty tons of cornstalk and leaves would equal about fourteen tons of bituminous coal. This being the case, one may hope that the chiefs of the agricultural experiment stations will give Mr. Atkinson's suggestion something more than the "derision" which he deferentially anticipates for it, if vegetable fuel is practicable there are interesting industrial developments ahead of us.—Chicago Tribune.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

DEWET'S HISTORY OF THE BOER WAR

The record of this life in the saddle has a picturesque element in Gen. de Wet's narrative. It is accurate and matter of fact throughout, but the author, even in the thick of a fight, has an eye for the picturesque. Here when the British are scouring a hot fire into his position, he notices a falcon struck by scrapnel fall from a great height. Again in a similar situation he is amused by a Jew who came up to a burgher who was lying behind a stone on a piece of ground where bowlders were scarce.

"Sell me that stone for half a crown," whined the Jew.

"Loop!" the Boer cried; "I want it myself."

"I will give you fifteen shillings," insisted the Jew.

Although the Boer had never before possessed anything that had risen in value with such surprising rapidity, at that moment he was anything but ready to drive a bargain with the Jew, and without any hesitation he positively declined to do business.

When he decided to climb the almost insurmountable mountains, he stops at a Kaffir hut and holds this conversation:

"Right before us, can a man cross there?"

"No, baas, you cannot!" replied the Kaffir.

"Has a man ever ridden across here?"

"Yes, baas," replied the Kaffir, "long ago."

"Do babboons walk across?"

"Yes, babboons do, but not a man."

"Come on!" I said to my burghers. "This is our only way, and where a baboon can cross we can cross."

With us was one Adraan Matthijssen, a corporal who came from the district of Bethlehem, and was a sort of peculiar character. He looked up at the mountains, 2,000 feet above him, and sighed:

"Oh, Red sea!"

I replied: "The children of Israel had faith and went through, and all you need is faith; this is not the first Red sea we have met with and will not be the last."

What Corporal Matthijssen thought I do not know, for he kept silence. But he pulled a long face, as if saying to himself:

"Neither you, nor anybody else with us is a Moses!"

The Impoliteness of a Railway.

Patrick McCabe, lately a section hand on the Frisco road at Wichita, is suing that corporation for damages for injuries received while in its employ. His plea is that while working, the foreman spoke to him "in a loud, profane and very boisterous manner, thereby causing this plaintiff to be nervous and excited, and thereby causing him to place himself in a position of great bodily danger, and to a greater degree than he otherwise would have done." The orders were given "in a very loud and boisterous manner, backed up by many oaths, such as "Be smart," "Be quick" and "Move yourself," etc. Kansas section hands seem to be sensitive plants.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Shopping Grafter.

Mrs. Wiley Gigh tries on the $30 chiffon boa, "but she really cannot decide until dear Billy sees it," so she has it sent up "on approval."

Mrs. Wiley Gigh looks charming in the chiffon boa at the theatre that night, but dear Billy does not approve, because the boa comes back to the store next day.—Chicago Evening Post.

His New Leaf.

"Are you going to turn over a new leaf on New Year's day?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "I'm going to resolve never again to interest myself in things that do not concern me. In other words, when I get busy I will have to be paid for it."—Washington Star.

SMALL MONEY.

What a Quarter Did.

The person who uses the brain and nerves actively needs food to rebuild them and replace the waste, and should not rest on stimulants. Coffee excites these organs so they cannot get the necessary rest and nourishment and steadily tears them down, then other disorders follow.

"I am under a constant nervous strain as I have 52 girls under my care," writes a school teacher from Knoxville, Tenn.

"I suffered terribly with indigestion and nervousness in its worst form, and paid out hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Many of my friends advised me to quit coffee and use your Postum Food Coffee, and I tasted it once and it was something horrible. Some time later I met a friend who wished me to try a cup of Postum and her manner was so convincing that I finally tasted the Postum to please her. Great was my astonishment to find it so different from what I had drunk before and I immediately asked how the difference in taste was brought about and discovered it was simply that the first I had was only boiled a minute or two, whereas 15 minutes' boiling brings out the delicious flavor and good value, so I determined to use Postum in the future, following the directions carefully, and have done so ever since.

"My indigestion has entirely left me, my nervousness gone, and I now feel bright and well after the most tiresome day in the school room. A little 25-cent package of Postum did me more good than the hundreds of dollars I paid for doctors and medicines." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE JOLLIEST PRINCESS

How the Runaway Spouse of the Crown Prince of Saxony Earned Her Title.

Princess Louise of Tuscany, whose recent escapades have set the tongues of two continents a-wagging, and Prince Friedrich August, crown prince of Saxony, were married November 21, 1891, and have five children. She earned her title, "The Jolliest Princess in Europe," by doing all sorts of unconventional things. She tells of one incident in a personal letter to a friend, as follows:

"William was particularly long-winded that evening, and talked in the most transcendental style, just as if Uncle Albert and he had divided the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars between them, and were lording it over the entire universe.

"I stood it for quite a while, but when he referred to my father-in-law (who had just got my allowance docked for smoking a wee cigarette after dinner) as one of the greatest strategists that had ever lived, I raised my glass and cried 'Prosit,' interrupting the kaiser in a yard-long period."

For this the princess was never forgiven.

On another occasion Princess Louise shocked her royal relatives by pedaling through the streets of Dresden on a bicycle, clad in a pair of black sick tights clocked with silver, only partially concealed by a pair of divided skirts.

The runaway princess is one of the most-talked-about women in Europe.

In appearance she is fine looking, the picture of health and straight as an arrow. So one fine morning she sallied forth on a gorgeous bike, pedaling through the most crowded thoroughfares and enjoying herself hugely, because, for once in a lifetime, there was no marshal or chamberlain at her heels.

Louise wore a divided skirt of ample length and fullness, but her black silk and silver threaded tights would show occasionally when the street led uphill, or the lady was coasting down Bruhl's terrace. Queen Caroline and Louise's maiden sister-in-law, Princess Matilda, had seen her from a carriage window, and when they returned home the palace rang with expressions of their indignation.

The king was summoned from a state council to sit in judgment. Frederick pleaded forgiveness and engaged to keep his wife from indulging in further promenades per bike; he would have a riding academy built for her in his park. But the old people, especially the women, wouldn't allow Louise to get off thus easily. They insisted that she be punished to curb her appetite for things unconventional. And so Louise got a full month's imprisonment in the castle, and at the height of the season, too, when her calendar was full of court balls, plain dances, receptions and the like.

Another offense alleged against the jolly princess was "dancing like a peasant wench," as her proud and austere sister-in-law characterized a perfectly legitimate desire on Louise's part to vary the monotony of the cut-and-dried court functions. It happened at the great Dresden palace and in the presence of 1,000 or more royal highnesses and common ordinary folk, the latter forming the minority.

The bourgeois element hadn't been invited merely to help out at the dancing—their feet, not their heads, entitled them to breathe the same air as royalty.

It is said that Princess Louise no sooner heard of these experts when she had the swiftest and most graceful of the lot pointed out to her, and "commanded" him to take a certain position in the cotillon. When the dance was on she ordered the youngest and most insignificant of her cousins, a green cadet, to be her partner and confront, at her side, the redoubtable Herr Schultz with the magic pedals. As it happened the untitled crowd was bunched together in opposite lines, and they gave Louise the hardest dancing she had ever enjoyed. Schultz did his best, but Muller was no novice either, while Weiss, Schneider, Cohn, Braun and Schwartz whirled the royal highnes sabout like the proverbial pinwheel.

These plebeians took all the dignity out of the stately cotilion, and Princess Louise encouraged them to forget that she was a crowned head. As a rule, when princesses dance, their partners keep at a distance of from one to two feet; that is etiquette. But Louise allowed those nobodies to encircle her waist, and her own royal arm she placed boldly on Herr Muller's—he shows the powder mark on his sleeve to this day—while her hand grasped his manly right. It was almost too shocking to contemplate.

For this the princess was banished from Dresden for fully three months.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

JUST ODDS AND ENDS.

Spencer Trask, of New York, and George Foster Peabody, of Brooklyn, have a force of workmen employed in remodeling Crosbyside, a hotel on Lake George, where they will establish a vacation home for the young women toilers of New York city.

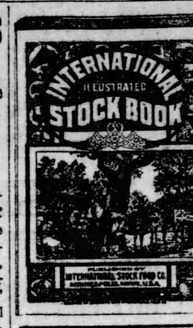
Rev. John L. Scudder, the Jersey City Congregational preacher, still continues to run a boxing class in the basement of his church, and has now started a skating rink in the attic. The reverend gentleman strongly advocates the idea that the mission of the church includes the cultivation of muscle as well as morals.

After several years devoted to the study of the question of the velocity with which the X-rays traverse space, M. Bloodlot contrived a method of experimentation depending on a principle like the one employed by Roemer to determine the velocity of light. The principle was utilized to determine whether or not the velocity of the X-rays was comparable with that of electro-magnetic waves and the results indicate that the two velocities are certainly of the same order as the Hertzian waves.

It is the declared experience of all Arctic and Antarctic travelers that that which is commonly called in temperate regions "raw weather" is much more trying than the rigors of extreme high or low altitudes. This view is emphatically shown by Lieut. Peary, whom a Chicagoan saw in Washington recently. It was rather a chilly afternoon, and the man of Arctic fame was closely wrapped in a heavy overcoat, the collar turned up over his ears. He sat over a heater in a street car, and the Chicagoan, who felt quite comfortable on the platform, was much surprised.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe has just passed her 80th birthday, and is spending the winter at Clifton, England. The occasion was celebrated by the presentation of an album and an address. The album contained the signatures of 300 men and women of note, including the Archbishop of Sutherland, Mark Rutherford, six bishops and the master of Balliol. For eighteen years Miss Cobbe was honorary secretary of the society she founded to oppose vivisection, and for the last four years she has been president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Her articles dealing with the better treatment of women, children and animals have been numbered by the hundred.

The Huxley lecture of October 21 was delivered by Prof. Cunningham, who took for his subject "Right-Handedness and Left-Brainedness." So far as evidence goes, it seems probable that right-handedness was a characteristic of man at a very early period. It is an inherited quality in the same sense that the potential quality of articulate speech in man and of song in birds are inherited possessions. Investigation shows that right-handedness is due to a transmitted functional pre-eminence of the left brain, and this factor prevents an oscillation of the condition from one side to the other in those curious cases in which the right and left sides of the body are reversed and the thoracic and abdominal viscera transposed. The greater part, if not the whole, of the motor impulses which lead to articulate speech go out from the speech center in the left cerebral hemisphere. Left-handed people speak from the right brain.



A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture ☞ Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Book is 6¼ by 9¼. See engraving for greatly reduced design of cover. It cost us $3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will Save You Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains testimonials, and also Life Engravings of many very Noted Animals. The Editor Of This Paper Will Tell You If at You Ought To have Our Stock Book In Your Library For Reference. "International Stock Food," 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT, is Sold by over 40,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to give you Extra Profit in Growing or Fattening Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs, or Your Money Refunded. ☞ It won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition, 1900. It is constantly fed on our "International Stock Food Farm."

☞ $10.00 CASH, we hereby agree to pay you this amount, IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED. ☜

This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions: 1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?

We employ over 300 people and have Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials from Farmers and Stockmen.

International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, $1,000,000. We Occupy 32,000 Feet of Floor Space.

TEST 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK

WAS A "WISE INDIAN."

Uintah Reservation Agent Tells a Story of Two of His Charges.

Indians soon part with their money. And in doing so they frequently display remarkable traits of business character. Agent Myton, of the Uintah reservation, tells of a number of partings with the lucre incident to his recent payments of rental and other incomes. An hour after one buck received $275 in cash he was seen driving about the reservation in a splendid two-horse carriage. The Indian had no means of carting the products of his range or fields, no wagon, no cow, little clothing and less to eat. Reprimanded for his improvidence, he replied that "white man ride in carriages; why not Indian?" He was told that he should have purchased a common heavy wagon, such as could be used for farm work; and another Indian's purchase of such a wagon was told to him as a wise purchase. The Indian grunted at every word, looked troubled, but gave no evidence of being favorably impressed.

Next day Agent Myton saw his Indian of spendthrifty inclinations riding about in just such a wagon as had been named for him, and upon inquiry it was learned that he had traded his $250 carriage for the wagon; that as soon as he had been upbraided the previous day he didn't do a thing but hunt up the "wise Indian who had bought a colt wagon," and propose a trade. "How did you trade?" was asked. "Carriage his, wagon mine," was the reply. The trade was vehicle for vehicle! The farm wagon cost the first purchaser $70, the carriage $250. The wise Indian took the carriage back to the seller, got two wagons, two sets of harness, blankets and a number of other necessaries. When the first Indian was told of the trade made by the Indian who got his carriage, he expressed no regret. He simply shrugged his shoulders and exclaimed: "He wise Indian!"—Salt Lake Tribune.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

When interrogated lately in the house of commons, Mr. Balfour said that he had no evidence to show that there was any unusual amount of distress in London or the provinces. To convince him of his error Keir Hardie, the Labor member, wrote to the Times and gave some figures that are not pleasant reading at the Christmas season. Two hundred and twenty-three trades unions in London, with an aggregate membership of 548,442, reported at the end of October 27,270 members out of work, or 5 per cent., as compared with 3.7 per cent a year ago. These figures refer to men in receipt of out-of-work pay and have nothing to do with men on strikes or lockouts, and, furthermore, refer only to skilled workmen. Mr. Hardie assumes that out of the 14,000,000 wage earners in Great Britain 10,000,000 are engaged in occupations which will yield at present an average of 5 per cent (500,000) workers without employment. He gives some specific examples of the way forces have been cut in the last year. A year ago the Thames Iron works of West Ham employed some 4,000 men in shipbuilding. The number employed at present is less than 1,000. Thousands have been dismissed from the works of the Great Eastern railway and from the Woolwich arsenal in the same district. In 20,263 houses in the south half of the borough of West Ham which have lately been visited 5,328 men were found to be out of work, of whom 3,602 were heads of families and had 7,870 children dependent on them. Twenty-five per cent of the people of this district are without means of sustenance and the borough has just appropriated $50,000 for public works. In the dock districts it is estimated that 13,000 men are now continuously out of work, and the returns for pauperism in the metropolitan area for November show that 8,288 were in receipt of relief on November 20 than on the corresponding day of 1901. It is estimated that 10,000 men are idle in the Newcastle district and a like number in Birmingham and in the west.

TURKISH WOMEN'S HOLIDAY

Friday is the only day on which Turkish women enjoy a little liberty and release from the dreadful seclusion in which they are always kept, and they are not slow to avail themselves of the chance. On Fridays, every one goes to the Sweet Waters of Asia, which consist of a small river running about two miles inland, with trees and meadows on each side.

Hundreds of boats assemble and glide up and down the river. Every boat or caique has two or more Turkish ladies on board. The sight is a very fine one, as each private caique is most carefully got up, and the boatmen wear brilliant liveries to match the cushions and the long embroidered cloth which hangs over the stern and trails in the water.

The Khedive of Egypt is one of the finest, in crimson and gold, embroidered with crowns and fishes. Besides the liveries, the parasols make a wonderful show, and here may be seen all the latest Parisian creations. The ladies must not speak to men, but the careful observer can frequently catch sight of veils lowered or other signal given when a particular boat is passing, and habitual frequenters can point out boats which are sometimes close to each other.

It is a very innocent diversion and would not satisfy Western Indies. An hour before sunset the police boats appear and force all women to leave.—London Telegraph.

Rabbit Hunting.

In January bunny is to be found in bramble tangle and close-grown thickets, to be shot out or run with beagles. When he is in mood for a run he will furnish a lively bit of entertainment. Those who love the music of the hunt find rare pleasure in listening to a brace of beagles as they unravel and bring to naught all the twists and turns and clever wiles of bunny. Indeed, not a few put their dogs in with no intention of killing the game, but for the pure delight of watching and hearing the dogs work. It sometimes seems as if the rabbit was aware of their peaceful intentions at these times, for he will play about in a small circle for half an hour or more before holding up, affording many opportunities to observe and study the ways of this long-legged little graycoat. Indeed, he seems to quite enter into the spirit of the game, and a delightful winter's afternoon can be thus spent.—Country Life in America.

Suspension Bridges.

"How do they build bridges across the East River?" the stranger asked. "Do they first put up the towers and then suspend the cables?"

"Bless you, no," said the Brooklyn man, "they first suspend operations and then the people put up without the bridges."—Brooklyn Eagle.

New Trimmings.

One of the loveliest new trimmings is a grape design on white net. The fruit is done in pearls and comes in pink and blue. Another lovely design is of pink chiffon roses, the vine carried out in gold and foliage in green chiffon.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public*
[SEAL]

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Hard Wood Floors.

Editor Farmstead:—C. D. Z., Harwood, Mo., asks if hardwood can be used to ceil a room to paper on. It cannot. I am a practical paperhanger, with over twenty years' experience. Wall paper, put on any kind of lumber, will crack and come off in a short time. Here is your only safe and sure way: Ceil your room with any kind of soft, seasoned lumber. It need not be dressed. Then get a good quality of sheeting. Here is my way of putting it on: Cut your canvas for the ceiling first. Cut it four inches longer than is needed, so as to let two inches come down the wall at each end. Then measure and see how many strips it will need. Then have them all sewed together on a machine, using as coarse thread as you can. It will take two men to put it up. Commence in one corner, tack one stretch and the other tack. Use four or six ounce tacks, keeping it tight. After you get the edges close all around, tack it close all over. Put tacks in the seams, about four inches apart. Have the cloth sewed in a seam, same as in making a sheet. For a room 14 feet square and 10 feet high I use 1½ to 2 pounds of tacks. Now for your side walls. Cut your canvas about one inch longer than the measure, so as to turn it under at the top. Where you can get two or more pieces of canvas in one piece, have them sewed together, tack the top first, the corners next, stretch it tight, and finish at the bottom. Don't forget to use plenty of tacks. There are but few plastered houses in this country. I have put up thousands of yards of canvas and papered to it. If you undertake to paper to the bare lumber it will be a complete failure. I always paste all the edges and corners and around casings good before I put the paper on, and let it dry, if you can, before papering. Someone may say that you can paper to the lumber, but you can't. Put all seams next to the wall.—G. W. R., Shawanee, Tenn.

Stain of Hardwood Floor.

Editor Farmstead:—I get so many helpful recipes and items from your well edited pages, that I am glad to help the farmer's wife who writes for a good stain or something resembling a hardwood floor. The very best cement or stain for floors, which nearly resembles a hardwood floor, is made thus: You mix a tablespoonful of burnt umber in a pint of linseed oil, stir it up well and apply it to the floor with a paint brush. Prepare the floor nicely, first filling up the cracks between boards, and do not use strong lye or soap to wipe it up, but make a nice suds of warm water and add a tablespoonful or two of potash and wipe it up carefully and evenly, and when perfectly dry, after a few days, add a second coat of the stain. It is inexpensive, easily cared for, and as pretty, almost, as a hardwood floor. It will repay anyone tenfold for the work. I used one for several years. When it gets dusty I wipe it up with a woolen cloth and coal oil. It looks like new every time. I have told so many housekeepers about it and they are delighted with it.—S. J. H., Ky.

Skunks and Their Scent.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you kindly tell me of a preparation or anything that can be used to destroy the scent of the skunk on clothing or on the person? —Reader, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: — In handling skunks, as per request of E. T., Lucerne, Kan., thoroughly saturate the hands with coal oil before taking off the skunk's pelt.—C. F. C., Croft, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E. T., of Lucerne, Kansas, that a solution of blue vitriol will destroy the odor of skunks.—Reader, Waterloo, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E. T., Lucerne, Kansas that the best way I find is to take a long stick and hit the skunk a sharp crack across the kidneys; then they can't throw the smell. However, it is impossible to remove the pelt without getting it on your hands.—H. W. W.

Distemper in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In response to an inquiry for a cure for distemper in horses, I send the following, which has been in use by our family 60 or 70 years:

Give a horse one tablespoonful of the dried root, pulverized, of Indian turnip once a day. Give the same as condition powders. In a bad case, give twice each day for a day or two. As a preventive, give a smaller quantity.

Indian turnip is quite common in Illinois and the states east, growing in the woods, with a bulbous root some two inches in diameter, like a turnip. In the autumn it may easily be recognized by its spike of bright orange colored berries on a stem about one foot high. I have repeatedly fed this to horses in the stable, where other horses had distemper, and the disease did not affect them; also to horses in pasture, when separated only by a fence from horses with distemper.—H. N. L.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell C. L. E., of W. Va., if the will put fire to rags and hold under his horses' noses and repeat twice a day for a few days, it will help them of distemper. I have tried it several times and it always helped mine. —D. A. M., Iowa.

Sweeney in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—If H. G., Applin, Mich., uses the following liniment, he can cure his horse's sweeney, no matter how bad it is: Oil of spike, oil of origanum, aqua ammonia, spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and alcohol, of each 2 ounces; mix as a liniment and apply twice a day, morning and evening, until the shoulder is blistered. This will cure everything. —P. E. R., Stryker, O.

Editor Farmstead:—This will cure sweeney every time: Oil of amber, oil of sike and spirits of turpentine, of equal parts; mix and thoroughly wet the shoulder every other day.—H. N. L.

Editor Farmstead:—In regard to double sweeney for the horse of H. G., Applin, Mich., I send a sure cure: One-half ounce oil of spike; one ounce oil of origanum; one-half ounce oil of tar; one ounce crude oil of amber; one ounce spirits of turpentine; one-quarter ounce pulverized cantharides.

For three mornings rub on the shrunken parts thoroughly, then for three mornings wash with castile soap. Then rest with the liniment as above described, then the same again with the soap. It will blister and take the hair off, but the hair will grow in again, and in the meantime give your horse light work.—Subscriber.

Cure for Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw a few weeks ago in the Farmstead some one wanted a cure for ringbone. I will give my experience. I had two horses said to have ringbone. A quack said he would cure them with "fire and blister" for five dollars apiece. He fired and blistered them. One limps ten times worse than before. The other's foot is so swollen he has not put it down for three months. Do not have your horses' feet fired and blistered for ringbone. You might as well burn the side out of the insane asylum to cure the insane, as to burn a horse's foot to cure ringbone. I have been a reader of the Toledo Blade for many years, and it used to visit by childhood's home in dear old Ohio.—Z. Y. X., Wash.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Far

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

A Protective Tariff.

"Will you please publish the reasons why a protective tariff is till necessary in the United States?"—X. Y. Z., Medford, Oregon.

It is necessary to have a tariff to raise money to carry on the government. About one-half of the entire revenue of the United states government is raised by duties on imported goods. We must have that money; it must be raised by duties. The only question is, how shall it be laid? Shall we put a duty on coffee, tea, tropical fruits, hemp for ropes, and a thousand other things not produced in this country; or shall we let them in free, and put the duty on imported articles of the same kind that we can produce in this country? The second method is the protective method. It brings prosperity, because it enables American workingmen to be employed at good wages.

You are probably misled by one-sided statements that this, that or the other article can be sold by our own manufacturers abroad, in competition with foreign makers. But because of some things this is true, it does not follow that it is true of all things, for it is not.

Fraud Advertisements.

"Does any paper published in the United States make it a part of its business to expose fraudulent advertisements? If the names of these scoundrels were more frequently exposed, it would have a tendency to lessen their business and put the public on guard."—R. B. S., Scio, O.

We know of no paper which makes it a business to investigate all advertisements at once. In the first place, it would be very costly. The mercantile agencies would have to be paid for a special report on the financial standing of such parties. If their report led to the inference that the advertiser was not reliable financially, then men would have to be employed to take up each case. Naturally, there would be no financial return to the paper making such investigation.

The postoffice department is constantly running down these swindlers; but they can not, of course, begin work until they either have complaints, or are informed by a careful postmaster of a case which is probably a fraud. When the inspectors get to work, but a short time elapses until a "fraud order" stops the mail of the swindler. Such advertisements come to newspapers through one of the many advertising agencies, all reputable concerns, which are fully responsible for the payment of the advertising bills.

Mistake in Make-up.

"In your issue of Dec. 18 you printed a story called A Dream of the Bridge. It looks to me as though you had run out of copy, or the printers had gone on strike. If they have, you are excusable; if not, would like you to print the remainder."—J. M. H., Clarinda, Iowa.

The omission was a mistake of the "make-up man"—that is, the workman who arranges the type into pages. We have received a score of questions similar to the above. To all we say, here is the remainder of Miss Ayres' charming little sketch:

She leaned more heavily upon the support of the railing. He was passing out of he life and she could not speak. "You know me," he had said. Yes, to her sorow. She could not let him go. She suffered an agony of fear lest he never should return. She cowered herself together. She ran after him a few steps, and then stopped. Her voice broke from its dumbness, hoarse and faint.

"Charlie, Charlie," she called.

The din of the street cars drowned her cry. She stood swaying and trembling, unheeding the curious regard of the people who lingered to stare. The man was at the end of the bridge. He swung on up the hill; he rounded the corner; he was gone.

She looked at the river, sleek and terrible—sliding, sliding forever. She shuddered at its menacing fascination and tarted to run again.

"Charlie, Charlie," she walled, "Oh, Charlie!"

Lilith.

"I have been told by a friend that she once saw a Bible, printed many years ago, very different from our Bible of the present time, and that it taught that Adam had a wife before he had Eve; that her name was Lilith, and that she was the mother of the demons. Did you ever hear of such book?"—J. L. W., Charlesworth, Mich.

There is no "Bible" with that story. It is one of the legends of the Jews, and entitled to no belief. At first Lilith was believed to be a female spectre, finely dressed, who lay in wait for children and killed them. Afterward the myth developed, and Lilith was said to be a wife of Adam, before Eve, by whom he had a number of children who were demons. It is said our English "lullaby" was derived from "Lilla, abi!" which means, "Begone, Lilith!" In the demonology of the Middle Ages Lilith was a famous witch, and as such is introduced into the Walpurgisnight scene in Goethe's Faust.

Turgenieff.

"Please give me what information you can about Turgenieff. I think he was a Russian author."—C. L. M., Waupun, Wis.

Ivan Turgenieff, also spelled Turgeneff and Tourgueniff, was born in Russia in 1818, died near Paris in 1883. He was a celebrated novelist, educated at Moscow and St. Petersburg. About 1840 he received an appointment as minister of the interior. He began to publish poems in 1841, his first novel appearing in 1844. He contributed to the emancipation of the serfs through his Annals of a Sportsman, which were published in English, French and German, as well as in Russian. For his criticisms of Russian officialism he was banished for some years. He created much personal antagonism by his analysis of political parties, and was misunderstood by those with whom he was most in sympathy. Later, popular opinion was in his favor. In 1862 his Father and Son, the epithet Nhilist was introduced and defined. His chief novels are Rudin, Helene, Smoke, Virgin Soil, Fundn and Baburin, A Lear of the Steppes and Clara Militch.

Selling Liquor to Indians.

Editor Blade—Please say to E. J. V., Marshlands, Pa., that under the statutes of the state of Washington, penal code, section 137, forbids any person or persons or an Indian furnishing any wine or spirituous liquors, beer, porter or ale to any Indian or Indians under a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $100, to be paid into the county in which such offense was committed, Indians to be competent witnesses. All states have similar laws except where, by some special act, they have become citizens.—J. A. P., Buckly, Wash.

Melchisedec.

"Please give a history of this man of whom Paul speaks so mysteriously in Hebrews vii. Who were his parents and to what tribe did he belong?"—J. W. H., Morganville, W. Va.

As the sons of Jacob gave names to the twelve tribes, and as they were the great-grandsons of Abraham—so the sons of Jacob, his grandson—Melchisedec could not have belonged to any of the twelve Israelitish tribes. He was not an Israelite at all, of course. He is mentioned first in Genesis xiv, 18 to 20; next in psalms cx,4, and then in Hebrews v, vi and vii. When you read these passages you will know all that anybody knows of him. The way he is mentioned in Genesis would lead one to infer that he was of the same blood as the children of Ham, among whom he lived, chief of a Canaanitish tribe. The "order of Melchisedec," referred to in psalms, is explained to mean likeness or resemblance in official dignity; that is, he was both king and priest. The relation between him and Christ as type and antitype, in Hebrews, is made to consist of thes particulars: Each was a priest, (1) not of the Levitical tribe; (2) superior to Abraham; (3) whose beginning and end are unknown; (4) who is not only a priest, but also a king of righteousness and peace. The site of Salem has been much discussed, but without result. The word means "peace." Jerome, one of the early Christian fathers says it was a town eight miles from Scythopolis, which in his day still existed under the name of Salumias, and was the Salim of St. John the Baptist.

Lion of Lucerne.

"What and where is the Lion of Lucerne?"—A. C., Trenton, N. J.

The Lion of Lucerne is a celebrated wor kof sculpture at Lucerne, Switzerland, modeled by Albert Bertel Thorwaldsen. It was erected in 1821 in memory of 21 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard who were slain Aug. 10, 1792, while defending the Tuileries. The lion is of colossal size, and is represented as dying. A broken spear transfixes his body, and with his paw he endeavors to protect a Bourbon lily. The figure is of sandstone rock, 28 feet long and 18 feet high. One writer describes the lion as follows:

"In a sequestered spot the rocky hillside is cut away, and in the living strata is sculptured the colossal figure of a dying lion. A spear is broken off in his side, but in his last struggle he still defends a shield marked with the fleur-de-lis of France. Below are inscribed in red letters, as if charactered in blood, the names of the brave officers of that devoted band."

Mother Carey's Chickens.

"What bird is called Mother Carey's chicken?"—Subscriber, Colehour, Ill.

It was a name familiarly given by the sailors to the stormy petrel, a small oceanic bird, vulgarly supposed to be the unfailing harbinger of bad weather. The expression "Mother Carey" is said to be a corruption of "mater cara" (Latin for "dear mother"), a phrase used by Italian sailors when speaking of the Virgin Mary, the patroness of seafaring men, to denote the gratitude felt for her assistance in sending these forerunners of tempestuous weather. According to Yarrell, the famous ornithologist, the phrase "Mother Carey's chickens" was first used by the sailors of Captain Carteret, and probably had reference to some hag of that name.

Pearls in Oysters.

"In opening a can of oysters we found what we think to be a seed pearl. It is about half as large as a pea, hard as rock, round as a marble and snow white. Will you plese tell us if it is a pearl or not, and, if so, what is its value?"—W. W., Nile, Wash.

Such little seed pearls are very common in oysters. The writer has found dozens of them, but never one worth anything. They are "snow white," as well as tasteless, and that is why they are semi-translucent, waxen-color and with iridiscent tints, like the inside of a fine shell, or like mother of pearl.

Seven Cities of Cibola.

"Who wrote the story giving a description of the fabled seven cities of Cibola, and where does he situate them?"—Constant Reader, Beverly, W. Va.

Alva Munez was a Spanish explorer, born about 1490, died in 1564. He was chief officer of Narvaez's expedition to Florida in 1527-8, and after the shipwreck and death of the latter, he escaped with a few followers to the mainland somewhere west of the mouth of the Mississippi. He traveled northwest until he reached a mountainous country, then pursued his course southwesterly until he reached the Spanish settlements on the Pacific in 1536, with only three surviving companions, Dorantes, whom he left years on his journey. He told stories of half-civilized tribes, living in populous cities—the seven cities of Cibola—and possessing vast quatnities of gold, silver and precious stones. Coronado started with an expedition to find this rich country in 1540. He found there was no truth in the reports of his predecessor.

Paul's "Thorn in the Flesh."

"Please tell what you think Paul meant when he speaks of the thorn in his flesh? Some people think it was some deformity of his eyes. What is your opinion?"—A. B. L., Flora, Ind.

All that any one knows is what Paul himself says in 2d Corinthians, xii, 7, that "lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me." All that any one can do is to guess. The writer holds no opinion whatever on the subject. He is willing to leave the matter as it stands, because no vital point of Christianity is involved.

Ambassador Choate.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Ambassador Choate."—D. T., Middle River, Iowa.

Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, Mass., in 1832; graduated at Harvard, and the Law School, 1852; settled in the practice of law in New York city, 1856; married Caroline Dietcher Stirling in 1861; was identified with many famous legal cases; one of the committee of 70 which broke up the Tweed ring; noted as a public speaker; ambassador to England since 1899.

Fossil Footprints.

"In Elk county, Kansas, near Howard, there is a limestone quarry. The main ledge is ten or fifteen feet thick and rests on a layer of blue limestone, there being about two inches of blue clay between. When the clay is removed, the surface of the blue rock is literally cut with deer tracks, buck, doe and fawn. To what age of our earth does the making of these tracks belong?"—J. M. B., Montrose, Col.

Unfortunately, we have no geological report which gives the order of the strata in Kansas, hence we do not know the geologic age to which that limestone belongs. Tracks have been found on the surface of many rocks. When that rock was soft mud, on the shore of a primeval sea, animals walking on it left their tracks; often, too, raindrops left their impressions.

Migratory Birds.

"Will you please tell of the wild goose—why does it migrate, and where does it raise its young?"—W. E. C., Gamble, Tennessee.

There are many water birds, including the different varieties of geese, ducks, etc., which fly north in the spring, going to the swampy lakes of the northern part of the continent, where they rear their young, and then migrate south in the fall, spending the winter in the waters of the southern United States. Land birds also migrate. The birds most common in this latitude spend their winters in the south, coming north in the spring to hatch their young. The reason for these migrations has never been satisfactorily explained.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"Of what advantage is it to the United States to defend the Monroe doctrine? If our government should ignore any violations of this doctrine, what evils might result?"—M. W. G., Marion, O.

Cases are common where men have bought property near them in order to get rid of undesirable neighbors. The writer knows of one case in this city, where a gentleman bought several lots in order to prevent a saloon going up near his home. This is analogous to the Monroe doctrine. It simply is, that European nations shall not acquire any more territory on this continent, for they would be undesirable and perhaps powerful neighbors. Further, just opening is to be one of acquisition of the areas occupied by inferior races, or by weak and backward peoples. The Monroe doctrine, if enforced, will prevent all land-grabbing on this continent.

Cleveland's Bond Issues.

"Will you kindly tell what price the bonds brought to the government which were issued under Grover Cleveland's administration? I think it was $162,000,000. Did they bring the market value? We would like an explanation of the sale of the bonds referred to. Some are claiming that they brought to the government all that could have been got for them, while others claim that they were not sold on the market, and did not bring to the treasury what they might."—Subscriber, Steamburg, N. Y.

There were three issues of these bonds, the total face value being $162,315,400. The bonds of the first two issues were sold in open market, to whoever would buy. The third issue was sold in a lump to a syndicate headed by J. Pierpont Morgan. It is the sale of the latter lot which was criticised as you say. Whether they would have sold for more or less had they been put on the market no man can tell.

European Ministers.

"What is the principle under which most European ministers hold office, and the advantages or disadvantages of the same?"—L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.

Your question is not clear, but you probably refer to the reasons why a ministry resigns when it receives a defeat in the legislative body. Let us take Great Britain, for example. The crown is hereditary, hence the people in an election, have no power to change the head of the state, as we do in our Presidential election. But the king of England has far less real power over the public policy of the country than has our President. The king reigns, but does not govern; the President actually governs. So, the king chooses a prime minister, and under him the other officers of the cabinet are selected. The ministers —that is, the prime minister, etc.—have seats in the house of commons. All measures which the ministry introduces are government bills. If one of these is defeated in the house, it shows that the ministry no longer has the confidence of parliament. Then the cabinet may resign, in which case the king selects a leading man of the other political party as prime minister and there is a new cabinet, of opposite politics. Or the prime minister may with the consent of the king, have parliament dissolved, and a new election ordered. Then the question involved in the bill on which the ministry suffered defeat is an issue in the election of the new members of the commons. If the new commons has a majority in support of the ministry, the latter continues in office and the bill is passed. If the other party wins a majority, the ministry resigns at once. From this explanation you can see which method you prefer.

Old Christmas.

"Please inform us through your paper what day of the month, or what day of the year does Old Christmas come on in the year 1903, and whether or not both days, old and new Christmas are included in the twelve days of Christmas?"—I. M. S., Helmwood, Tenn.

Old Christmas is simply the date in January on which Christmas Day would have come if the correction of the calendar by Pope Gregory had not been made. It would have been on Wednesday, January 7. The "twelve days" of Christmas which used to be celebrated in England in the Middle Ages ended with the Epiphany, which always comes twelve days after Christmas—on January 6.

Twining Vines.

Editor Blade: In answer to B. I. W. W.: While it is true that all vines of a given species twine in the same direction, nothing can be further from the truth than the statement that all vines do so. While some species always twine to the right, other species cannot by any possibility be made to do so. Why vines twine in certain directions, or why they twine at all, is what no fellow can tell, any more than he can tell why the earth revolves from west to east.—F. M. S., Dillard, Ore.

Ed. Blade: In reply to the query of B. J. W. W., in issue of Dec. 18, I would say that hop vines as persistently climb to the left around a support as lima beans and many other vines do to the right.—J. S., Linwood, Md.

Thanksgiving.

J. N. D., Springs, Pa.: When we said, in a recent answer, that "Thanksgiving was not proclaimed by the President until in the civil war," we meant, of course, that Lincoln inaugurated is as an annual custom. President Washington proclaimed one in 1795, but the example was not followed continuously by the Presidents. Up to Lincoln's time the governors of states alone proclaimed the annual November Thanksgiving.

The Gold Standard.

"Will you give as full and as plain an explanation as you can as to what is the advantage of having the gold standard, or what would be the result if silver was the standard; or, in plain words, why should this country have the gold standard?"—J. T. K., Chester Co., Pa.

The civilized world, with two or three unimportant exceptions, uses the gold standard. Gold has an almost fixed value the world over. Our dollar is a certain weight of gold, of a stated fineness. The value of the dollar is the value of the gold in it; and if there be any variation in that price, the value of all paper pomises to pay follow the variation of the gold dollar. Silver is steadily though slowly falling in value. It varies in value, and every fluctuation is a damage to some one in countries using the silver standard. The merchants in Manila are demanding the gold standard, because of this loss. China affords a fine example just now. The depreciation of silver to pay for damages done in the Boxer war she has to pay in silver, as she is a silver country. It is payable in taels. Since the amount was fixed, in 1899, silver has fallen considerably. The European allies insist that she should pay more than the sum specified, because the value of the tael is less. This would compel China to pay about 20 per cent more, reckoned in taels, than the amount first fixed. We should retain the gold standard because of the fluctuations in silver.

The Shipping Bill.

"Please explain the ship subsidy bill now before congress."—P. B. L., Ft. Collins, Colo.

It is a bill which proposes to pay, for the term of ten years, to each American merchant vessel of tonnage not below a fixed limit, a certain sum for each trip, based on the tonnage. The ships must be built in the United States, be owned here, and be manned by Americans. The arguments in its favor are: Nearly all our foreign trade is done by foreign vessels, and we pay out over $150,000,000 a year in freights to foreign vessels, that taking that much money out of the country; that all the other great commercial nations pay subsidies, and that it is the only way in which an American merchant marine can be built up.

Territorial Delegates.

"I see in your answer to S. M. B., Greenwich, O., Question Bureau of December 18, that the delegates in the house of representatives from the territoris have no vote in that body. Why are they sent to Washington when they have no power to represent their districts?"—D. M. J., Wayland, Va.

Suppose you have a case in court. You employ a lawyer to present your case, but he does not have a seat in the jury box to aid in deciding it. A delegate from a territory is just like that lawyer. He can speak on any matter regarding the territory, give information, etc., though he has no vote. He represents the whole territory, not a district, as you seem to suppose. You must remember that this is an union of states; that the constitution provides for senators and representatives for states only; and that all territories are under the direct control of congress.

Burr-Hamilton Duel.

"Please give the particulars concerning the Burr-Hamilton duel."—H. P., Cyrus, W. Va.

Political animosities ran very high in New York state at that time. Burr was the leader in the state of the anti-Federalists and Hamilton of the Federalists. Their enmity deepened as time wore on. Through the influence of Hamilton, Burr was beaten for the governorship of New York. Burr then determined to fix a quarrel on Hamilton, which was easy, as the latter used the severest language against him. They met on July 11, 1804, on the bank of the Hudson at Weehawken, and Hamilton fell at the first fire.

The Vice President.

"Please give the names of the Vice Presidents."—M. P., Pullman, Neb.

There have been 25 Vice Presidents: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, John Tyler, George M. Dallas, Millard Fillmore, William R. King, John C. Breckinridge, Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, William A. Wheeler, Chester A. Arthur, Thomas A. Hendricks, Levi P. Morton, Adlai E. Stevenson, Garret A. Hobart and Theodore Roosevelt.

The constitution does not provide for filling a vacancy in this office. So, when, through the deaths of Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, the Vice President became President, the Vice Presidency remained vacant, and it is, of course, vacant now. Two Vice Presidents died in office—King and Hendricks—also leaving vacancies. When there is no Vice President, the senate elects a president pro tempore of that body, but he is not Vice President.

Surnames.

"If Adam is the father of all people, why is it, as all children inherit their father's name, that every baby's name is not Adam?"—F. E. D., ambo, Okla.

But the custom of having the children inherit the father's name is a very recent thing, not over 500 years old. And it is the custom only among the great civilized nations of the world. A great majority of the people in the world do not observe the custom.

The Philippines.

"How many islands are there in the Philippines, and what are their names? —J. H. K., Vigan, W. Va.

There are some 2,000 islands in the Philippine group. The largest are Luzon, over 40,000 square miles; Mindanao, a little smaller; Mindoro, 3,000; Palawan, 5,500; Samar, 5,000; Panay, 4,500; Negros, 4,300; Leyte, 3,000; Cebu and Bohol, 1,500 each; and Masbate, 1,200. The total area of the group is 116,000 square miles.

Equinoctial Storms.

"Are there any scientific grounds for the popular belief in equinoctial storms? If not, how did the idea originate?"—W. A. C., Knob Noster, Mo.

None whatever. Think of the absurdity! The motion of the earth in its orbit, because of the inclination of its axis, makes the sun appear to travel north and south over the space from tropic to tropic. Why should its apparent passage over an imaginary line—the equator—have any effect on the weather?

Miscellaneous.

J. A. C., Reid's Bridge, W. Va.: We do not know.

O. H. P., Prosperity, Ill.: We are sorry we can not.

H. M. D., Bergos, W. Va.: We have nothing that gives the information.

I. M., Montoursville, Pa.: No Toledo dealer in such articles knows of it.

S. M. J., Elizabeth, Colo.: We have nothing which gives the information.

D. E. L., Monon, Ind.: Better get the book and read it. We cannot take space to give plots of current novels.

S. M. R., Mt. Ayr, Iowa: Don't know. Write to the "Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.," and find out.

J. P. E., Coolspring, Pa.: Hobson is an officer in the bureau of construction of the navy. On account of his eyes, he has leave of absence, and is making a lecture tour this winter.

E., Portland, Ind.: A blonde is a white person with a white skin, blue eyes and golden or yellow hair. A brunette has a dark complexion, brown or black eyes and hair. Refer to a dictionary.

W. C. G., Bucks Bridge, N. Y.: The coin is a skilling of Denmark, face value about half a cent. It probably of no value to American collectors, but you might write to some dealer in foreign coins and find out.

E. M. M., Brimfield, Ill.: Beyond the Gates is a story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which any bookseller can procure for you. Within the Gate is a poem by John G. Whittier, found in any collection of his poems. We do not deal in books at all.

M. W. S., Domestic, Ind.: The chimney whose removal by dynamite was spoken of in Blade of December 18 was to a manufacturing plant. The land was bought for the new District of Columbia public building, and all the structures removed, of course. The novelty was not in removing a large chimney, for that is often done, but in the use of dynamite for the purpose.

J. R. O., Earlville, Tenn.: Dowie is simply a man who pretends to be, or believes he is, a religious teacher. His main points are that he can cure disease by prayer, and the assertion that he is the prophet Elijah turned to earth. It is a sad commentary on the lack of intelligence among the people that he can find any followers.

E. L. E., Phillips, Neb.: That is an old, old fraud. The imitation mermaid is manufactured by the natives on some Polynesian islands. The head and upper half of the body of a small monkey is attached to the skin and tail of a fish, and the work is so cleverly done as to defy ordinary inspection. When they first were brought by sailors to Europe a century ago, naturalists investigated and proved the fraud.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Oh! When I'm a nangel in Heaving,
I'll wear a fine hat on my head;
I'll hev a white dress wid some trimmin',
An' ribbings—wide ribbings that's red."

"Shucks! When you're a nangel in Heaving,
You can't wear them bucherful things;
You needn't so much as to hope it;
You'll hev to go round in your wings!"
—Lilli Huger Smith, in Life.

Mrs. Jiggerson—What makes you think the Welsh rarebit will disagree with you, Henry?

Mr. Jiggerson (gloomily)—I have inside information, my dear.—The Moon.

"Where do you carry your money—in your vest?"

"When I'm broke I do, but when I have a wad I carry it in my waistcoat."—Life.

"I believe," said the young physician, "that bad cooks supply us with half our patients."

"That's right," rejoined the old doctor. "And good cooks supply us with the other half."—Chicago Daily News.

It is no crime to steal either an umbrella or a kiss.—Life.

At an Inquest on a case of suicide recently held in England the foreman returned a remarkable verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—Low Notes.

RUSSIAN LAND REFORM.

Among the changes gradually coming over Russia none is more worthy of attention than that of the rise of a middle class, whose growth is, of course, at the expense of the "nobility," or land-owning class. In the manufacturing centers this change has been pretty rapid and is now extending to areas whose consequence is not dependent upon manufactures. In the recent list of estates put up for sale for arrears of debts upon moneys lent by the state to the nobility for the improvement of their property we find the Volga provinces showing much the same tendencies as those of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Altogether in the provinces about the Volga something like 1,500,000 acres of nobles' land are advertised for auction. In other words, in half a dozen provinces of European Russia, mostly devoted to agriculture, an area of 2,300 odd square miles in the aggregate is passing into the hands of the newly forming middle classes. This is equivalent to the entire province of Lorraine, or more than three times the size of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The largest area for sale in any single province is in that of Saratoy, which was one of the chief centers of the peasant rising last summer. In this province alone 300,000 acres are advertised for sale.—London Standard.

A Conundrum Answered.

"If the wish is father to the thought, then what is the father of the thought?" asked the school teacher in discussing Christmas presents with her interested class.

"Mrs. Wish?" promptly responded the boy in the first seat—with keen delight.

Only a Society Woman?

Often when a society woman "cheeks burn," you can detect their color of burning paint.—Life.

A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration.

When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** This medicine will build up her system, strengthen her nerves, and enable her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Mrs. May Brown, of Chicago, Ill., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—'Honor to whom honor is due,' and you deserve both the thanks and honor of the mothers of America whom you have so blessedly helped and benefited. I have used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** when I would feel run-down, nervous and irritable, or have any of the aches and pains which but few women escape, and I have found that it relieved me at once and gave me new strength. Several ladies, members of our Literary Union, speak in the highest praise of your Vegetable Compound, as they have been cured from serious female troubles. One lady, who thought she must submit to an operation, was cured without using anything in the world but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash.** You have hosts of friends in Chicago, and if you came to visit our city we would delight to do you honor. Gratefully yours,— MRS. MAY BROWN, 57 Grant Place, Chicago, Ill.

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Mrs. McKinny.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and let you know the good you and your Vegetable Compound are doing. I had been sick ever since my first baby was born, and at the birth of my second, my doctor, as well as myself thought I should never live through it. After that menstruation never came regular, and when it came I suffered terribly. I also had womb and ovarian trouble. A friend of my husband's advised him to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for me. At first I had no faith in it, but now nothing could induce me to be without it. Menstruation has become regular, and I feel like a new woman. Your medicine is a God-send to suffering women. I hope this letter will lead others to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Yours truly, MRS. MILDRED MCKINNY, 28 Pearl St., San Francisco, Cal." (March 16, 1901).

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and her advice is always helpful.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Say---"Send Help"
And I'll Send It.

No money is wanted—just a postal. Tell me the book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't think I can't cure because others have failed. I have a way that no other man knows. Let the remedy itself convince you.

At least you know this—if I failed very often the offer would ruin me. No sick one need pay, if he cannot pay gladly; yet 39 out of each 40 pay.

If you need help, don't wrong yourself by waiting. My way is almost sure. It will certainly cure any case that is curable.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 828, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A LETTER OF LONG AGO.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 11.—"Christian Living"—Phil. iv:1-3.-(The Entire Epistle is to Be Read.)

Simple age gives value to writing. Any letter 500 years old would be prized, and when a letter is 2,000 years old it is priceless. Add to its great age great wisdom, and advice that is good for today, and you have such value as is found only in the collection of ancient writings known as the Scriptures. This portion of the Bible which we are now studying is simply a letter written by the Apostle Paul to his friends in the church which he established at Philippi—about which the Sunday schools of the world studied last week. Getting into jail at Philippi was not Paul's only experience of the sort; he passed through many prisons before he was finally sent to Rome a captive. It was while there, in bonds for the sake of the Name, that he wrote this letter to his Philippian friends, who had sent him gifts by one of their number, Epaphroditus. It is a "thank you" letter, and a letter of loving counsel.

These friends needed advice; they were fresh from heathendom and by no means perfected saints; yet we have not progressed so far beyond them that we do not need exactly the same teaching that applied to them. Missionaries say that native Christians in the foreign field sometimes show a preference for the Book of Acts, "because those people do not seem any better than we are; they had their divisions and backslidings and troubles just as we have." So this letter was to ordinary people, and it makes profitable reading for ordinary people today.

A Famous Man's Unknown Friends

Some men feel themselves too big to be interested in individuals; but they are really not great men. The latter hold fast to their interest in people to the end. Here was Paul, the busy apostle, one of the greatest men of all time, carrying on his heart the private affairs of a host of men and women. How his letters abound in personal greetings. There are many names in the New Testament which appears simply as the friends of Paul. In these few verses we find him remembering a disagreement between two members of the Philippian church, and urging them to be reconciled to one another. Truly, as he says earlier in the letter, "I have you in my heart." Is it any wonder that the old apostle was dear to them; or that they sent him greetings and gifts in his lonely imprisonment?

Woman and the Church.

Some wit has said that "if it were not for dead men and live women, the missionary boards would be in a bad way." The generalization is no more true than all generalizations, but it points to the great fact that the devotion and activity of women is, and has been, a mainstay of the church. Jesus had no better friends than the women who followed him, and the apostolic church abounded in wise, busy and holy women. Woman is the best friend of religion, and religion is the best friend of woman. The keener spiritual vision of woman, which leads her to a goal while man is hunting around for a path, has enabled her to see the primacy of religious truth and to yield it her devotion. It is not a fair test of religion, but a tribute to it, that it appeals strongly to a woman's nature. "Help those women" is a Pauline word that may be written to many churches besides the one at Philippi.

"Talk Happiness."

In business offices all over the land one may see little placards bearing in bold type, the words, "Talk Happiness, then walk out." It continues somewhat in this strain: "The world has troubles enough of its own, without adding yours." The advice is good; it was good when given by Paul and David. The repeated "rejoice" of the lesson is sound counsel; it makes for health and happiness. The Bible prescribes a manner of life that is mostly sunshine; long-faced Christians are such in spite of Scripture. Out of his bondage and miseries the persecuted apostle sent forth unfailing messages of cheer; the Saviour himself on the eve of his crucifixion, bequeathed to his followers the fullness of joy. There is never a condition in which a friend of Jesus finds himself wherein he may not "rejoice always." From which it follows that a Christian life may be all joy; a rejoicing disposition is every believer's debt to the world.

The Gateway to Peace.

In this program for Christian living peace has a large place. For no man is living Christianly who is not a possessor of the mysteries and mighty peace which Jesus bestows. Paul writes down certain prerequisites to peace—rejoicing, forbearing, not worrying, praying, praising and remembering the nearness of the Lord. Do these things, says he, and the peace of God, which, as Paul and myriads of others could testify passeth all understanding, shall stand guard over your hearts and minds. This is one of the present rewards of discipleship: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." Amid all the tumults of this world, and all its harassing cares, the Christian may still abide in serene peace.

A Recipe for Lofty Living.

Low lives are born of low thoughts. To elevate our thinking is the only way to elevate our living. This is a mean, small, sordid and miserable world to many people, because their own thoughts are that way. Men do not need to have their material interests improved nearly so much as they need to have their thinking improved. Back of all the lust and greed and gambling and selfishness and frivolity which are the curse of this world lie thoughts that are low and vile and petty. All reforms would be accomplished speedily if men would but control their thinking, and direct it into noble channels.

The wise old teacher whose words we are studying knew that he was giving his Philippian friends practical counsel when he said: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." That is golden philosophy, which every person who studies this lesson should commit to memory, and endeavor to put into practice, remembering that "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

A Man Who Was Contented.

In America we think we have produced the extreme type of the strenuous life. In our view, there are American men who have lived harder, done better and undergone more than any other men in the world. It is possible, however, for a world to grow who is the author of this letter knew something of the strenuous life, too. For a striking summary of his experiences one should read the latter half of the eleventh chapter of his second letter to the Corinthian Christians. Did every man suffer as Paul suffered? Yet here we find him writing from the scene of his imprisonment, out of the fullness of an unparalleled experience, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content." That is the word of a man who had drunk deeply of the wells of life; no immature character ever reached such a height. In the childhood of our experience we fret about everything, and rail at fate, and beat against the bars of circumstances. But after we come to know life, and to know ourselves, and to know our Lord, we may say with Paul, "I am contented"—not satisfied, but contented.

Something for Everybody.

A characteristic of most false religions is that they are local or racial; they do not work equally well everywhere and among all people. Christianity is the only universal religion; it fits all dispositions and temperaments. Not only does it teach the supreme virtues which even the strongest characters need to cultivate, but it also inculcates the spirit of strength and conquest. Christianity has always abounded more in the latter class of virtues than the former. Be it remembered that this religion is a world-conquering religion; it did not go up against entrenched paganisms with negations, its leaders were strong men and its teachings were virile.

The closing words of the lesson are words of power and overcoming; words that make a good life motto for any ambitious young person—"I can do all things through Christ which strengthened me." Christ is peace, but He is also power; He is solace, but He is also strength; He is patience, but He is also prevailing persistence. The word of conquest for an individual or for the church is—Christ. In His might, anything can be done; no obstacles can stand before the person who goes out against them in the strength of the Omnipotent One. There is incitement to bravest endeavor in these inspiring words. They give promise of victory before the battle; we may be more than conquerors, in all things, through Him who triumphed over this world and the one below, and now reigns in the world above.

TRIUMPH.

The thrush flew away from the elder bush,
But its song throbbed on in the breathless hush.
And the rose was quenched by the pelting rain,
But its sweet soul blossomed in secret again.
And the sun sank down on the watching eye,
But the sunset stayed behind the sky.
And the sheen from the wave was torn apart,
But it housed the sea's song deep in its heart.
And the wind was hushed in its skyey lair,
But the echo roved in the upper air.
And the rill was lured from the peak afar,
But it still reflected the midnight star.
And life is torn from the eyes and the lips,
But the man lives on in the last eclipse.
And flesh is broken and cast on the soil,
But the soul stands up like a God with God!
—Edward Wilbur Mason in The Independent.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and str

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 152,000

ELEVEN MONTHS' FOREIGN TRADE

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just completed the figures of our foreign commerce for the eleven months of 1902, ending with November. The totals do not suffer by comparison with those of the two previous years, when the facts are given due consideration. Some prophets of evil have been looking at the totals month by month, and have found cause for alarm, in a decrease of exports and an increase of imports. They assumed the decrease of exports to be caused by the advanced prices of our products, which reduced foreign demand; and that the increase in imports was because of indulgence in foreign "luxuries" by our people.

These assumptions are false. The reductions in our exports are in agricultural products, while there is an increase in exported manufactures. Our agricultural exports for the eleven months are 139 million dollars below the total for the same period last year, but this was because of the loss of the corn crop last year, and because of a decline in wheat exports, those for 1901 being exceptionally large. Our manufactured exports amounted to 377 millions as compared with 362 millions for the same months one year ago.

The total imports are 75 millions in excess of those for the corresponding period last year, and of this increase 54 millions was of "manufacturers' materials." That is to say, they were articles used by our manufacturers, the most marked increases being in raw silk, hides and block tin, for use in manufacturing tin plate. The most striking increase in importations is in manufactures of iron and steel, which amount, for the 11 months, to $36,766,961 in value, against $18,267,677 for the corresponding months of last year, the value of these importations having more than doubled this year as compared with last year. This is because our steel mills could not supply the demand. As for imported "articles of luxury," etc., there was a reduction of ten millions as compared with the same months last year, instead of an increase.

The showing is a most satisfactory one, indicating an astonishing activity among the manufacturers of the country, and an export trade quite as great as could be expected in view of the crop shortage of last year. There is nothing in it which gives the calamity howlers any reason to ranse a clamor to disturb the confidence of the people.

THE ENGLISH "RAJ."

New Year's day was the date on which Edward VII. was solemnly proclaimed Emperor of India at the great durbar at Delhi, the old capital of the Mogul empire. One hardly grasps the real meaning of this magnificent ceremony, at which all the native princes and rulers swore fealty to their emperor, until he stops to analyze the Indian empire.

Think of that vast country, with 300,000,000 of people—nearly one-fifth of the entire population of the globe; a congeries of people, speaking some eighty different languages, and divided in their religious beliefs among Buddhism, Mohammedanism and half a dozen other creeds; these dwelling under the rule of another country, half-way around the globe, with but 40 million people—and the latter's control supported by an Indian army of but 200,000 men. The idea is staggering.

In fact the English "raj," or rule, in India is one of the wonders of modern history. That so many diverse peoples, with differing religions and ideals, should for three centuries have accepted the rule of the foreigners is a marvel. And it is the rule of force. Some of the tribes of India are very warlike, and every now and then we hear of a "punitive" expedition against some one or other of them. The Oriental mind seems to have a deeper respect for force than the Western.

A COMMON ERROR.

A New York dispatch declared that J. D. Rockefeller, on December 30, made $2,800,000 by the advance in the market quotations of the Standard Oil shares. This is an example of a very common and very misleading statement. The fact is that Standard Oil stock advanced in market price, and that if Rockefeller had sold his entire holdings on that day at the advance he would have received $2,800,000 more than he would, had the sale been made the day before.

But Mr. Rockefeller did not sell his stock. He still owns it. Therefore he really did not make a cent. Within a month, the market price may be as much lower as it was advanced in December 30. In that case, the same unthinking chronicler would probably announce that Rockefeller had lost $2,800,000, when the fact would be that he had not lost a cent. He will neither make nor lose anything so long as he retains the stock, except in the matter of dividends. The mischief of such stories as the above is that they create discontent in the popular mind—for the masses of the people do not understand the facts.

It is said on the best of authority that Wall street's foreign banking debt has been scaled down no less than $200,000,000 within the past sixty days. The money stringency thus operated to remove the danger from an over-extension of credit, and hence averted a possible financial panic.

The governor-elect of Kansas declares he will not marry. Who can blame him if Carrie Nation is a sample of the women out there?

END OF THE SILVER IDEA.

The silver men in the present Congress—which classification includes the Democrats and a few men from the west who were elected on a straight silver platform—have decided to make no opposition to the bill for the establishment of the single gold standard in the Philippines. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is probably correct when it says this means that the entire silver fight has been given up in the United States, and no attempt will ever be made to establish bimetallism.

But what a long fight it has been! The greenback "rag-baby" idea had hardly received it quietus until the silver fallacy raised its head. It was started, in fact, just as soon as the world-wide decline in the price of silver bullion, which began in 1873, had brought the bullion value of the silver dollar below the face value. The men interested in silver mining began to agitate for the restoration of the silver dollar to the coinage. Unfortunately, we had but few close students of such matters in Congress, and the mass of the voters knew absolutely nothing on the subject.

As a result, the Bland bill went through Congress in 1878. President Hayes vetoed it, understanding fully the evils that it might bring upon our finances; but the measure was passed over his veto, and became law. The result we have today, hundreds of millions of a silver coin whose face declares it "one dollar," but which is really worth less than forty cents. It is simply a token coinage; and unless there is explicit provision of law for its redemption in gold, it will remain an element of weakness in our money circulation.

But the "silver idea" grew and flourished, under the fostering care of the silver producers of the west. They demanded free coinage for the white metal. This demand was rampant for eight or ten years in the West before it became really formidable throughout the country. In 1896 the Democratic party in national convention adopted the demand, and the Populists flocked to that party's standard. The business interests of the country became alarmed, and a magnificent "campaign of education" was carried on for months, setting before the voters the truth regarding money of final redemption. But it took two Presidential campaigns to convince the demagogues that free silver could not win as a political issue; while the marvelous prosperity of the country showed the people the utter absurdity of the predictions of calamity if the single gold standard was maintained.

Now at last the word "Finis" can be written concerning the cheap money craze that began with the greenback idea, over thirty years ago, and ended, practically, with the second defeat of free silver in 1900. Our monetary system is by no means a perfect one, because of the evil legislation forced through Congress by political exigencies and mistaken popular clamor. Let us hope that the party of the opposition will find some issue next which will not be a menace either to our financial system or to the best interests of our industries and our workingmen. In other words, let us hope that party will abandon cheap money and free trade as political issues.

MORTGAGES AND STRIKES.

Carroll D. Wright in a discussion of the labor problem and kindred topics before a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said that the census of 1900 showed that 95 per cent of the mortgages given on property in the United States indicated a condition of prosperity rather than the reverse. He declared that in 95 cases out of every hundred the mortgage was due to the desire to raise money for business operations, to educate children or to improve existing property. The other five per cent alone represented and sprung from business incapacity or some form of failure or disaster.

Mr. Wright is doubtless correct. In prosperous times the desire for business expansion in all lines and the acquisition of additional property on the part of proprietors is prevalent. A few seasons of plenty and of good prices for farm produce, for instance, will argue to the farmer the desirability and the possibility, without very great risk, of his acquiring more land or of adding improved machinery to his farm equipment. In order to raise the cash to do this, mortgages either upon chattel or real property are given.

The tendency to do this, while not as great as it was 20 or 30 years ago, is still strong no matter how injudicious it may be in many cases. But there are perhaps fewer mortgages being filed today in proportion to the population than ever before in a time of prosperity. Hundreds of men who were caught ten years ago by a slump in values have recuperated and are quite content to either pay cash without resort to the mortgage for what they get in addition to their present holdings or to work what they have to its fullest capacity. What is true of the farmer is true of men in other vocations.

Regarding strikes, Mr. Wright very correctly argues that in the vast majority of cases they, too, are the result of increased prosperity. Men strike in prosperous times for a larger participation in the fruits of that prosperity. When times are bad the opportunity to work at any living wage is a boon and there is little haggling over wage scales.

FARM CROPS OF 1902.

In The Blade's telegraphic columns today will be found the final estimate of the department of agriculture, showing the acreage, production and value of the great farm crops of the country. Those totals are enormous, and impress the reader with the magnitude of the interests represented by the American farmer.

Corn is King—the total crop being more than two and a half billion bushels, valued at over a billion dollars, while the wheat crop was only about one-quarter as many bushels, and its value less than half that of the corn. The figures are well worth studying. Agriculture is the occupation of at least half our people, and in 1902, as for several previous years, prices have given a profitable return.

The statement is made that the beet sugar industry pays 30 to 50 per cent. If so, then there should be no cavil as to reducing the duty on Cuban sugar in return for substantial reciprocal reductions on American imports to the Island.

Business promises to be brisk for The Hague tribunal. France and Guatemala are getting ready to submit their misunderstandings to it.

OUR NEW SERIAL

Will Begin in the Weekly Blade of Next Week, January 15.

The editor takes great pleasure in announcing that, in the next issue of the Weekly Blade, we shall begin a serial story which will introduce its readers, for the first time, to Norwegian life. The serial is called

"THE BLACK TORTOISE."

and is the story of the double loss of a very peculiar jewel—a large black diamond, in a setting which made it simulate a tortoise.

The story is by Fredrik Viller, a Norwegian writer of renown in his own country, though but few of his works have ever been translated into other languages. In fact, we are under the impression that this is the first one which has been turned into English. The translator is Gertrude Hughes Brackstad, and the work is excellently done.

The serial is not a very long one; but in book form, when put upon the market, it will sell at a dollar. Hence The Blade's readers will have a story that they could not buy of itself for less than The Blade costs for a whole year—and they will have several other serials thrown in for good measure during the twelvemonth!

The story is one of great human interest and would be quite as readable had its scenes been located in America. The Norwegian setting does not give it any strangeness, and the glimpses of life in Christiania, the capital of Norway, are most interesting.

We ask every one who likes a good story to read this. The first two instalments develop the plot, and from thence onward the interest of every reader will be so great that he or she will be impatient in waiting for the next paper. The interest is well sustained, and the revelation does not come until the very end of the story.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1902.

The Railway Age, of Chicago, publishes incomplete returns of the railroad construction of the United States for 1902. The record, so far, shows 5,549 miles of track, laid on 349 lines, in 44 states and territories out of the 49—New Jersey, Rhode Island, Delaware, Idaho and Wyoming reporting none. As was the case the previous year, the southwest is the scene of the greatest activity in construction, the Indian Territory standing at the head of the list with 541 miles, Oklahoma second with 532 miles, Texas third with 480 miles, New Mexico fourth with 358, and Arkansas fifth with 308.

The total, when completed returns are in, may surpass that of 1890, the previous banner year, when 5,670 miles were built. The aggregate would have been far beyond this, but the incessant rains of the summer caused much delay in grading, and the steel mills could not furnish rails as rapidly as they were required. In 1901, there were 5,222 miles of track laid, so that, despite these two drawbacks, the year just closed surpassed its predecessor.

Ohio is credited with 60 miles on seven lines. This is not a discredit to the state, for a glance at a railway map will show that her surface is gridironed with these avenues of commerce, and that not one of her 88 counties is without railways. The extensions in Ohio are likely to be electric interurban roads, which are developing rapidly and profitably, and are gradually taking the place of direct feeders to the steam roads.

The prosperity of the railways of the United States is shown by there being only five which went into receivers' hands on account of insolvency, and these yielded to financial difficulties of long standing. Only 22 roads, with a total of 1,270 miles out of the 204,000 total mileage in the United States are now being operated by receivers, while the year's record of foreclosure sales shows rapid progress toward complete reconstruction and solvency.

INTOXICANTS IN THE CAPITOL.

The immigration bill now before congress contains a provision which is causing no little discussion in the cloak and committee rooms and in hotel lobbies. This provision reads: "No intoxicating liquors of any character shall be sold within the limits of the capitol building of the United States."

For many, many years Uncle Sam has been in the saloon business in the basement of the capitol. It is not an edifying spectacle and has been roundly condemned by temperance organizations and individuals. Even many members of congress felt the example to be anything but elevating. When the immigration bill was before the house last winter the provision quoted above was inserted and passed that body. Some of the members voted for it on principle and others as a joke, believing the senate would strike out the anti-saloon clause.

The senate committee struck out the provision on the ground that it is not germane to the bill, but when the senate had the chance it restored it, much to the chagrin of certain members of the house. Other changes were made in the bill as a whole and it has now been sent back to the house for concurrence. Congressmen will now have the opportunity to show if the prohibition clause is a joke or if it is really a reform measure.

The country will be pleased to hear that Uncle Sam is no longer a bartender. The Capitol saloon is not a necessity. Its retention is a reflection on the morals of the whole country. Ohio would never permit a saloon to be conducted in the state house and the nation should not suffer intoxicating drinks to be sold in the capitol building.

Chicago is to hold her centennial celebration in September next, marking the anniversary of the settlement at the mouth of the river by John Kinzie and others in 1803. Toledo will have three centennials within the next third of a century—that of the settlement of Port Lawrence, of Vistula, and the union of the two as Toledo.

Does that "swear off" still hold good?

Are you still on the water wagon?

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The word durbar is Hindoo, and means an official reception given by a ruler. The durbar at Delhi is probably the most magnificent of these functions ever held in India. It is, in fact, the coronation of Edward VII. of England as Emperor of India—his brother, the Duke of Connaught, acting as his personal representative.

There is a peculiar interest in holding this ceremony at Delhi. The Moguls (a corruption of Mongols) is the term used in India to designate the Tartars who repeatedly invaded that country in the Middle Ages, who made themselves master of the City of Delhi in 1526, and placed their leader, Baber, a descendant of Tamerlane, upon the throne. His successors were known as the Mogul emperors, and the Mogul empire, in the days of its power, which included the period from 1526 to 1707, embraced nearly all of what is now known as British India.

From the time of Aurungzebe, whose rule lasted from 1658 to 1707, the power of the Mogul emperors gradually declined, until it became merely nominal. English supremacy over India was formally established in 1803, and in 1827, the Great Mogul—which was the name bestowed in Europe upon the Mogul emperors of India—became a pensioner of the British crown. The last of the Mogul emperors, Mohammed Bahadoor, was involved in the great Indian mutiny of 1857, was deprived of his title as a consequence, and the dynasty became extinct.

In the brief resume of the history of the Mogul empire given above, we find the reasons for the magnificent durbar. The Oriental mind is far more susceptible than the Western to display and spectacle. The masses of India, the native princes, who are tributary to Great Britain, and the wild native chiefs of the Himalayan foothills, regard this splendid spectacle as proof of the power of their British rulers. Hence, although the cost will run into the millions, it is a good investment for Great Britain. The native princes and their subjects will leave it with a deep impression of the power and splendor of England, and will be far more tractable, and less liable to involve themselves in any schemes to go to war to revive the departed glories of the Mohammedan dynasty. More than this: They will feel that Russia cannot compete with Great Britain, and the latter will have the less to fear from her great northern rival.

The English would better not have held any ceremonial at all than to have stinted it in the slightest degree. It would have been a case of "penny wise, pound foolish." Splendor of display and actual force backing it, are the elements necessary in the government of Asiatics, whether the people of India, the teeming myriads of China, or the Malays of the Philippines. The durbar may be looked upon by Americans as a vainglorious display, but those who hold that opinion but show their own lack of knowledge. It was the truest and wisest statesmanship that led England to mark the accession of Edward by a most magnificent ceremonial at Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul empire.

THE LEMON CURE.

Experiments in Chicago have proved that lemon juice kills the bacilli of typhoid fever. A teaspoonful of the juice in four ounces of water—half a tumblerful—kills every typhoid germ in it, even though it be loaded with them. Those who object to boiling the water as a means of sterilization will find in this a pleasant and grateful means of accomplishing the same end.

It has been proved that raw oysters often contain typhoid germs, and many cases of the fever are known which originated through eating the bivalves. Lemon juice is now proved the factor of safety. Drench the oysters in lemon juice, and you can bid defiance to whatever typhoid germs may be lurking in their luscious folds.

There need be no fear that the price of lemons will soar skyward, owing to their increased use. Limes are even better, for they contain a larger proportion of citric acid, which is the effective agent in doing to death the typhoid germs. Oranges contain the same acid, but in less proportion than do lemons. But citric acid is manufactured very cheaply by the great chemical houses, and it will prove a much cheaper means of self-protection than the fruits of the citrus family themselves.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

There is far more danger to the world's peace from the situation in Morocco than from the Venezuelan trouble. The little Moorish kingdom occupies the northwestern corner of Africa, embracing the southern coast of the straits of Gibraltar. This location gives it a strategic importance in the domination of the Mediterranean.

Spain has long cast covetous eyes across the straits, and has been waiting until the native dynasty in Morocco shall fall, in order to take possession. But France has the same design, apparently. The French believe that their possession of Morocco would give them practical control of the entrance to the Mediterranean and nullify England's advantage in the possession of the rock of Gibraltar.

It is altogether probable that when she deems the time ripe, France will push her forces westward into Morocco from Algeria, and hold it for her own purposes. Spain may protest, but she is not in a position to go to war with her more powerful neighbor. But it is not to be supposed that England would allow the absorption of Morocco by France without energetic protest. Italy would have a voice in the matter; and, in fact, the question is one that will embroil all Europe when it comes to the crisis.

The bituminous coal miners of the country at the next Mine Workers' convention will ask for an increase in wages amounting to 18 per cent. The miners have had a statistician at work for months preparing figures on which to base their demands. The miners' leaders in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio confirm the reports so far as their respective districts are concerned. A strike in the soft coal fields at this time of scarcity, would have a paralyzing effect on the industries of the entire west.

Stewart Brice, son of the late Calvin S. Brice, is said to be in a fair way to become the gold king of the Thunder Mountain region in Idaho. Doubtless United States senatorships are even now looming up before the vision of the erstwhile Tammany alderman.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Indianola Postoffice.

Mrs. Minnie W. Cox, colored, postmaster at Indianola, Miss., has resigned, but President Roosevelt directed the postmaster general not to accept the resignation. The matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting Friday, after which the President issued a statement that the woman's life was threatened and that she was forced to give up office on account of her color. The office was ordered closed and the attorney general ordered to begin an investigation of causes leading to the woman's resignation.

Mrs. Cox was appointed in 1897. Her character and standing in the community are indorsed by the best and most reputable people in the town. Among those on her bond is the present Democratic state senator from the district, together with the leading banker of Indianola, and an ex-state senator from the district, also a Democrat. The postmaster and her husband own from $10,000 to $15,000 worth of property in Sunflower county. The reports of postoffice inspectors who have investigated the office from time to time show that she has given the utmost satisfaction to all the patrons of the office; that she is at all time courteous, faithful and honest in the discharge of her duties. Her moral standing in the community is of the highest. Her reputation is of the best. Few offices of this grade in any state are conducted better.

Hoar's Anti-Trust Bill.

The full text of Senator Hoar's bill to regulate trusts has been made public. The measure provides for the greatest possible publicity and gives the attorney general the right to inspect the books of corporations. Corporations are forbidden to crush competition by selling below cost. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for the first two violations of the act. A corporation twice convicted and which persists in violating the law may, on the third conviction, be dissolved by injunction from a federal court.

The Venezuela Matter.

The now seemingly assured outcome of the immediate question in Venezuela adds a fresh leaf to the laurels which the foreign policy of the United States has been gathering of late. It was an embarrassing honor that was proposed to President Roosevelt by the British and German governments in asking him to be arbiter in the dispute between them and the South African republic. The proposal was, it is true, a tribute to the sense of justice and uprightness of the republic and of its chief executive. It carried with it, however, responsibilities which it was better to avoid. The president and the country escape the difficulty of deciding a controversy to certain possible aspects of which they could scarcely be indifferent, and they avoid the necessity of appearing to furnish any guarantees for Venezuela. This has been recognized and regretted by statesmen on the other side, who declare that the latter desirable element which would have accompanied President Roosevelt's acceptance of the office of arbitrator is now lacking. The republic's hands are free, and it can now watch with interest unmingled with embarrassment the decision of the question at The Hague.

The Friars' Lands.

Mgr. Guidi, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, has made his first report to the vatican. He believes that a settlement of the friar question satisfactory to the vatican, the United States and the Filipinos can be reached, although the affair is complicated by its connection with the movement for an independent Filipino church.

The Pacific Cable.

The voyage of the cable ship Silvertown from San Francisco to Honolulu was made under difficulties, the vessel encountering severe weather every day except one. The cable will be extended to Manila, and officials of the company say that the line will be completed by July 4.

The first message from Hawaii to San Francisco by the Pacific cable was "Hello! All right, Honolulu." It recalls the "All right, De Sauty," message at the time of the laying of the first Atlantic cable in 1859. It is to be hoped that "Honolulu" will stay all right, De Sauty cried cheerily, from Newfoundland, "all right," President Buchanan and Queen Victoria exchanged greetings and then no further remarks were made by cable for seven or eight years.

The Year 1902.

While not an epochal year, that which has just closed was marked by a sufficient number of significant events to give it a place of its own in history. The year which saw the planning of a great international shipping combination was fitly enough that in which Marconi was able to develop definitely the system of wireless communication between two hemispheres, in which the arrangements for a Pacific cable from the United States to the far east were completed, and in which the long-dreamed-of legislation for a canal to pierce the Isthmus of Panama was enacted. It was a year also in which with entire fitness the diplomacy of peace made some noteworthy advances. It was made notable for the submission to the Hague tribunal of the first controversy which it was called upon to decide, and was marked in its closing days by the reference to that international court of a dispute the decision of which will test, and, it is to be hoped, establish its strength. A new republic was added to the list of nations in 1902 by the definite establishment of an independent government in Cuba. The year saw the conclusion of one of the most serious wars in which England has been engaged, and the passing away in the death of Cecil Rhodes of one of the great and typical characters of the time. The year was marked by a disaster which will be historic in the destruction caused by the eruption of Mount Pelee, in Martinique, but it has been signalized also by the demonstration of the increased degree of control over the forces inimical to human life and health manifested, to mention only one instance, in the bloodless surgery of Lorena.

The Roumanian Jews.

Secretary Hay's strong protest against Roumania's treatment of the Jews has apparently produced an effect upon the government of that country. The secretary remonstrated against the virtual proscription of the Jews by Roumania, in part because the persecuted people were being forced by artificially adverse discrimination to quit their native country and to come to almost the only refuge left them, the United States, unfitted by the conditions of their exile to take part in the new life of this country under circumstances either profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community. The protest was, however, also based in part upon the ground of humanity, and it met with marks of approval abroad, even in quarters where a feeling of hopefulness as to practical results was not indulged. Now it appears that the remonstrance has produced actual results. At a session of the Roumanian senate on Saturday last the minister of public instruction declared that it was inexpedient to discriminate in the treatment of foreigners, and that the law must be applied with justice and equality to everybody. Before the session was closed the senate had agreed to the naturalization of Jews.

Origin of the Monroe Doctrine.

Editor Blade: The message of President Monroe in 1823 to the congress of the United States, warning monorchial powers from encroaching on this continent, is well known, and the "Monroe doctrine," as it is called, is still a potent influence. But the particular circumstances which caused that action are almost unknown at this day. In the course of my reading I have come across a "secret treaty" which will interest the readers of The Blade. It sheds a flood of light on this obscure subject. At the time President Monroe's message was sent to congress, the United States was a slave-holding republic. It had many

JAMES MONROE.

hostile savages on its western borders. When the allied powers had put down Napoleon Bonaparte, they sought to confirm their power by a secret conspiracy to destroy the liberty of the press and individual freedom. This they called "The Holy Alliance." They entered into a treaty November 22, 1822. This treaty was published in 1851, as will be seen by what follows:

From the National Intelligencer, 1852.

Among the papers lately introduced into the discussions in France is the treaty of Verona, which, having laid our hands on a copy of it, it may not be amiss at the present time to bring to the recollection of our readers. With that view we offer them the following translation of the treaty, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, as it is recognized by Chateaubriand, one of the signers to it, in a book recently published in his own defense:

(Translation.)

From the Journal du Havre of the 17th March, 1831.

Diplomatists pretend that France is bound by all the treaties, without exception, that have been concluded between the late expelled government and the other powers. Is it also bound by the following treaty?

The undersigned, specially authorized to make some additions to the treaty of "the holy alliance," after having exchanged their respective credentials, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The high contracting parties being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchial principles as the maxims of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent it being introduced into those countries where it is not yet known.

Article 2. As it cannot be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own estates, but also in all the rest of Europe.

Article 3. Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to keep nations in the state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to sustain, in their respective states, those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of princes; and the contracting powers join in offering their thanks to the pope, for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant co-operation in their views of submitting the nations.

Article 4. The situation of Spain and Portugal unite, unhappily, all the circumstances to which this treaty has particularly reference. The high contracting parties, in coming to France the care of putting an end to them, engage to assist her in the manner which may the least compromise them with their own people and the people of France by means of a subsidy on the part of the two empires, of twenty millions of francs every year from the date of the signature of the treaty to the end of the war.

Article 5. In order to establish in the peninsula the order of things which existed before the revolution of Cadiz, and to insure the entire execution of the present treaty, the high contracting parties give to each other the reciprocal assurance that as long as their views are not fulfilled, rejecting all other ideas of utility or other measures to be taken, they will address themselves with the shortest possible delay to all the authorities existing in their states, and all their agents in foreign countries with a view to establish connections tending towards the accomplishment of this treaty.

Article 6. This treaty shall be renewed with such changes as new circumstances may give occasion for, either at a new congress, or at the court of one of the contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall be terminated.

Article 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, within the space of six months.

Made at Verona, 22 November, 1822.

(Signed)
For Austria, METTERNICH.
For France, CHATEAUBRIAND,
For Prussia, BERRISTET.
For Russia, NESSELRODE.

We learn from history how the efforts of this alliance succeeded with respect to Spain and Portugal. The king of France, in compliance with his agreement with the other powers, marched an army into Spain and by means of the subsidy of 20,000,000 francs a year, succeeded in bribing the principal officers of the Spanish army to his cause, and the old order of things was restored. This consisted in the absolute rule of kings and priests, and the complete vassalage of the people. Not a press, not an individual there dared utter a syllable against either, or say aught against any of their proceedings. But its efforts on this continent did not prosper.

It will be noticed that Great Britain was not a party in this alliance. It is probable than an effort was made to keep its action secret from her, but by some means the English government obtained knowledge of this treaty, and, it was said, sent a confidential agent to President Monroe.

The student of history will find food for thought in comparing the past and present positions of the countries named since the treaty of Verona was signed, November 22, 1822, and this year, 1903. The men who signed it are as dead as the men who lived before the flood, but the United States, against whom the treaty was chiefly aimed, has increased in power and influence. France, one of the countries whose representatives signed it, is now a republic, and the pope has approved its action. The holy alliance did not accomplish what it designed. Representative governments are not extinct; the liberty of the press has not been suppressed, and the high contracting parties did not altogether succeed in establishing a union of church and state among us. We do not owe or acknowledge allegiance to any prince or potentate.

One reason why so little is known about this secret treaty is that during President Monroe's administration, the matter having come to it in a confidential way, the officials did not want to talk about it lest the means by which it learned of it should be disclosed. But, after the revolution in France in 1830—eight years after the treaty was signed, and as a consequence of that revolution—this secret treaty became public property, as is shown above. Thenceforward the holy alliance was no longer formidable.

The prompt action of President Monroe saved this continent. Representative government still exists among us. Let us rejoice that the efforts to suppress it did not succeed.

A. M. GANGEWER.

Washington, D. C.

THE DISAPPEARING TREES

Next spring there will be a great planting of spruce in the Adirondacks. The forest commission secured last season 375 pounds of spruce seed. This seed will be planted in nurseries, and when the young trees are four years old the planting of waste lands will continue. There is good opportunity, as the state owns 65,000 acres of land that has been devastated by fire.

Of pine seed there was no gathering in the Adirondacks this year, as no cones were produced. Pines bear seed at considerable intervals in any given locality. In fruitful years the seeding is abundant, and vast areas might be planted through the distribution of seed by the wind. But the good forester will gather the cones in September and shake the seed out when the cones open. Pine seed has become a staple article of commerce, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Indeed, the destruction of pine has been so rapid in this country that trees accessible are hardly sufficient to restore with their seed the wasted forests, even with the exercise of the greatest care.

Some other valuable native trees are disappearing. The wild black cherry is but to be found in any quantity, and there are but few trees in the state of New York from which seed can be gathered. The wild cherry grows rapidly, and would be extensively planted. Its wood is more beautiful and useful than black walnut. After black walnut disappeared, cherry came into extensive use, but the supply was practically exhausted in a few years. The chestnut is going. A destructive borer has attacked it, and chestnut forests in the west are to be cut to be ground into pulp for tanning. Chestnut groves ought to be planted. In a few years the state forest commission will begin to furnish seedling evergreens at least for the planting of private forests. The best of the deciduous trees might well be included.—Rochester Democrat.

LANGUAGE OF FLAGS.

First—To "strike the flag" is to lower the colors in submission.

Second—Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, the officers using them being called the "flag officers." Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners.

Third—A "flag of truce" is a white flag, displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for parley or consultation.

Fourth—The white flag is a sign of peace. After a battle, parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead, under the protection of the white flag.

Fifth—The red flag is a sign of defiance, and is often used by revolutionists. In our service, it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

Sixth—The black flag is a sign of piracy.

Seventh—The yellow flag shows a vessel to be in quarantine, or is a sign of a contagious disease.

Eighth—A flag at half-mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with the flag at half-mast to announce the loss or death of some of their crew.

Ninth—Dipping the flag is lowering it slightly and hoisting it again to salute a vessel or fort. If the President of the United States goes abroad the American flag is carried in the bow of his barge or hoisted at the mast of the vessel on board of which he is.—The New Education.

A Practical View.

"Now, marriage isn't a lottery after all, is it, dear?"

"Well, I don't see how we are going to get rid of some of these clocks unless we hold a raffle."—Judge.

A SIMPLE TYPEWRITER.

In cheap and simple typewriters it has heretofore been usual in printing a character to perform three distinct operations—to find the letter, see that the parts were brought accurately to the proper position, and then to impress the character on the paper, this last portion of the work being often done with the other hand than the one which adjusts the mechanism. In the drawing is presented a machine for which the inventor claims great simplicity of action, in that the sense of touch may be more fully utilized than is possible with most machines of this character. This machine has the type on spring fingers, and all the fingers are secured to a bar, which slides on a hori-

zontal rod. To print the proper character it is only necessary to insert the finger in the wire bale which lies above the dial plate on which the letters of the alphabet are embossed, printed or countersunk; have the bale along until the finger is in line with the letter desired, and depress the plate. A spring tongue on the plate transmits the motion to the type finger, which is forced downward until it strikes the ribbon overlying the paper. At each depression of the plate a ratchet feed moves the paper forward to the next space. It is the sliding of the wire bale back and forth to insert the finger in the proper character which brings the type finger beneath the tongue for printing, and as there is no adjustment of the mechanism in addition to this movement the machine could probably be worked by a blind man, if the selecting characters were embossed on the plate.

THE OLD-TIME MACHINE SHOP

The machine work fifty years ago was not as good as it is now, one reason being that the machines themselves were defective, not only in weight and design, but in workmanship as well; another reason was that in many cases the fitter had to go over the work again in any event, so that it would be time wasted to complete the lathe work in the lathe. To be truthful I must add that the fitting was by no means what it should have been, not so much through carelessness on the part of the men as from the lack of instruments of precision for measuring. First and last these consisted chiefly of calipers, inside and out, and a two-foot boxwood rule. Now, if this had been a consistent member of a large family, it would have been in harmony with the others, but the trouble was that it differed in minute degrees of assertion as to the length of an inch and fractions thereof, so that where different men went by various rules, all of them giving false testimony, the results were not at all surprising, and the boxwood rules fell in to dispute as guides to accuracy.—Engineering Magazine.

Current Events.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham says that meat prices are unwarranted, citing reductions in corn and cattle values in support of view.

Senator Cullom, it is said, is convinced that his bill for trust regulation will be smothered in committee.

Cordial New Year's greetings exchanged by President Roosevelt and President Palma of Cuba.

Homestead (Pa.) steel trust employes opposed to profit sharing plan; only department superintendents with large salaries declared able, under classification, to buy enough shares to be worth while.

Briquette machinery, for molding coal dust into fuel, reported by Consul General Mason, Berlin, as successful in Germany, France and Belgium, although failure in America; 2 to 10 per cent. of pitch required.

S. W. Roth, Chicago, editor of the Reveiller, returned from east and declared tobacco trust stores have been unprofitable; prices already restored to normal; traveling salesmen report sales fallen 60 per cent.

National League of Commission Merchants will meet at Auditorium hotel, Chicago, Jan. 14-16; bankruptcy law and co-operative wages to be discussed.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Cornell university, in scientific paper declared that orang-outang's brain entitles it, and not gorilla, to rank next to man.

Consul General John Goodnow, Shanghai, accused by American residents there with charging extortionate fees and irregular official practices; charges transmitted to Secretary Hay by Minister Conger.

Director of Mint Roberts declared in address that bank notes should be made credit instruments redeemable like drafts, instead of permanent money; safety of system lies in elasticity.

Mrs. W. T. Richardson, Detroit, Mich., boarding house keeper, secured ton of anthracite coal for $7.50 by pointing revolver at coal office clerk after he had refused to sell it.

Religious war in Philippines feared by war department because of anti-friars agitation; former insurgents allying themselves with the separate church party, and threats are already made to seize parish property.

Christmas money orders sent to foreign countries amount to about $6,000,000, breaking record.

Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., daughter-in-law of Montana senator and mother of "million dollar baby," dies at Butte.

United States Steel company profit sharing plan announced, by which employes may become stockholders; $2,000,000 set aside for 1902 earnings to buy 25,000 shares of preferred stock, to be offered at $82.50; percentage of profits will be joined to salaries.

Mrs. Dockery, wife of the governor of Missouri, dies at Jefferson City.

Ten cents a pound tax on tea removed January 1, and 80,000,000 pounds released from United States bonded warehouses; dealers say reduction on grades is unlikely because of crop shortage.

President Roosevelt's New Year's reception attended by 6,800 persons; remodeled White house opened to public for first time; President's plan of having guests pass between himself and receiving party worked successfully.

Maine sheriffs took office; saloons ordered closed in Kennebec and Aroostook counties; Lewiston saloons closed because minister is sheriff.

Estate of Bret Harte, American author, who died last May, valued at only $1,800.

Mrs. Mary A. G. Buford, widow of Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, died at 15 Linden place, aged 89 years.

Dun & Co.'s review reports merchandise shipments increased to forestall higher freight rates; new orders for iron and steel continue; December railroad earnings gained 7.7 per cent over 1901 and for year 4.1 per cent over 1901.

American ship St. David adrift in north Pacific ocean dismantled and short of provisions; Japanese steamed sighted it.

Pacific cable between Honolulu and San Francisco, completed January 1, works successfully; voyage of cable ship Silvertown made through almost continuous hurricane; tugs and excursion boats welcomed its arrival.

Philippine naval maneuvers under Rear Admiral Evans proved hostile fleet cannot enter Manila harbor; 200 marines landed at Grand island and prevented small boats from running mine fields; invaders disclosed by search light.

Increased tariff duties on grain and manufactured articles is the feature of the new customs union agreed to by Austria and Hungary. This will affect seriously the United States and Britain.

Messages of felicitation exchanged between United States and Hawaii on completion of first section of new Pacific cable.

Twentieth Century Methodist Thank Offering commission gives out a statement showing that $20,634,000 was raised. A list of contributors is given.

Police Commissioner Greene throws bombshell into New York police department by ordering every plain clothes man and precinct detective to return to patrol duty.

Agreement among trunk lines not to issue passes is broken.

American Association for the Advancement of Science will petition President Roosevelt to appoint a physician on the Isthmian canal board.

Senator Hoar completes sweeping trust bill, appropriating $500,000 to aid in enforcement of law, providing for publicity of corporation affairs and forbidding under severe penalties discriminations in prices of products or in carrying charges.

Minister Leishman returns to Turkey with instructions

Est. 1752.

When you take a Pill, take a Brandreth Pill

Purely Vegetable.
Always Effective.

Cures Chronic Constipation.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels. They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions. They are a tonic medicine that regulate, purify and fortify the whole system.

Constipation, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Headache, Pain in Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Jaundice or disorder arising from impure state of the blood.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. 40 PILLS IN EVERY BOX. B. Brandreth

NEW YEAR RECEPTION

At the White House—A Most Brilliant Event.

Washington, Jan. 1.—President Roosevelt's New Year's reception was one of the most brilliant events in Washington's recent social history. All callers had the opportunity of greeting the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and exchanging with them the compliments of the new year. No distinctions were made except such as were rendered necessary in the preservation of order; and the greetings extended to all—high and low, rich and poor—were alike cordial and sincere.

Today the general public, for the first time, had an opportunity to see the widely heralded improvements in the White House—improvements which when completed will have cost about $600,000. In addition to a desire personally to wish the President and Mrs. Roosevelt a happy New Year, hundreds of persons were attracted to the reception by a wish to see the White House in its new and handsome interior finish and furnishing. To many who were familiar with the interior of the mansion as it was a year ago, the changes made were a revelation. While, in a general way, the form of the interior has been retained, in beauty and effectiveness it is wholly different.

Just 102 years ago today President John Adams and his wife opened the White House with a New Year's reception to their friends and to the public generally. The dawn of the first fete day within the walls, since become historic, was accompanied by the noise of saw and hammer, as was this day.

On account of the unfinished condition of the lower floor, President and Mrs. Adams received their guests in the room on the second floor now occupied by President Roosevelt as a library. While the improvements now are more nearly completed than was the mansion itself at that time, it will be several months before the workmen will have finished their task.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the trumpeters of the Marine band sounded a fanfare, announcing the approach of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the immediate receiving party. President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt on his arm, descended the main staircase, and passing across the main corridor and through the Green room, entered the Blue room, where the guests were received. Following them came the members of the cabinet and their accompanying ladies. The receiving party was ranged in the arc of a cidcle in the bow window of the Blue room. Facing them were the ladies invited to assist at the reception. Between the two sections of the receiving party a line was formed by cordons of old-gold velvet. Through this line the callers passed from the Red room, proceeding through the Green room into the East room and thence down the staircase into the east terrace and proceeding into the street opposite the west entrance of the treasury.

The President was in excellent spirits, and Mrs. Roosevelt never seemed happier or more gracious. The President was attired in a frock coat and the only dash of color about his attire was a tie of grayish tint.

Shortly after the receiving party assembled in the blue room the reception proper began. The introductions were made by Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, the President's military aide, assisted by Major Charles McCawley, Captain John R. Proctor, jr., and Lieutenant Frank McCoy. The officers were in full dress uniform.

The members of the diplomatic corps were received first. As dean of the corps Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador, occupied the post of honor at the head of the line, the position held for many years by the late Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador. All of the ambassadors and ministers were accompanied by their entire suites, their uniforms weighted with a wealth of gold lace and rich ornamentation and decorations. Among the diplomats particularly missed was Wu Ting Fang, who is now en route to China where new honors await him. The Chinese legation was represented by Mr. Shen Tung, the charge d'affaires, and his suite, all attired in gorgeous Oriental silks and satins. Another familiar face missing was that of M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, whose successor has not yet arrived.

Following the German ambassador and suite came Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and staff; Senor Aspiroz, the Mexican ambassador, and staff; Senor Mayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, and staff, and Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and suite. After the French representatives and last in the line of ambassadors was Baron Hengelmuller, the Austria-Hungarian ambassador, but recently raised to the higher diplomatic rank. M. Constantin Brun was the first of the ministers to be received, he being the distinction of being the senior minister.

Cuba was represented today for the first time, Senor Gonzales de Quesada having the honor of extending the first greetings of a new year to the President on behalf of the new island republic. In all 35 embassies and legations were represented at the reception.

After the diplomats, President and Mrs. Roosevelt received the supreme court of the United States, headed by Chief Justice Fuller. All of the justices were accompanied by the ladies of their households. Then followed the judges of the United States court of claims, of the district court of appeals, and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, ex-cabinet members and ex-ministers of the United States.

At 11:30 o'clock the reception of senators, representatives and delegates in congress began. Seemingly there were fewer than in some former years, owing largely to the fact that a majority of the congressmen have not returned to Washington from their holiday vacation.

Following the congressmen came the military contingent, composed of officers of the United States army and navy and marine corps, together with the general and staff of the militia of the District of Columbia. General Miles, who is in China en route home from a tour of the Philippines, and Admiral Dewey, who is in command of the combined fleets at Culebra island, and who led the military procession to the White House last year, were both absent. Major General Young, next in rank to General Miles, accompanied by Major General Corbin, adjutant general of the army, led the line of army officers who proceeded the naval officers. At the head of the latter were Rear Admirals Remey and Melville. General Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, with his detachment, preceded the district militia.

The army officers appeared for the first time as a body in their new dress uniforms. Now and then an officer has been seen attired in the new regulation uniform recently prescribed by the department, but today the full effect of the change was to be seen. The new cap with flaring top, which has taken the place of the old cap, which was inclined to lose shape with wear, is a distinctive feature of the change. The frocks are elaborately ornamented, thus producing a more showy effect.

The gold bedecked, full dress of the army officers, the bullion laden garb of the naval officers and the gorgeous attire of the marine officers, the last more conspicuous for color than golden embellishments, presented a spectacle no whit less brilliant than that of the diplomatic corps. With precise steps and swords clanking at their sides, the military procession formed at the offices of the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, and marched to the White House, reaching there at 11:45 o'clock, the appointed hour for their reception by the President.

At the conclusion of this feature of the reception, the assistant secretaries of departments, assistant attorney generals, assistant postmasters general, and various heads of bureaus and department chiefs in the government service were received. In this section Vice Gov. Luke Wright, of the Philippines, was a notable figure. The President gave him a most cordial greeting. Then were received the Society of Cincinnati, the associated veterans of the war of 1846-'47, the Military Order of Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, the Union Veteran Union, Spanish War Veterans and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

At 1 o'clock the reception to citizens generally began. For hours hundreds of people of all ages, colors and sexes had been waiting in line to greet the President and receive his greetings. The line passed slowly through the main entrance of the White House, across the corridor into the red room and thence past the President and party in the blue room. President Roosevelt had a happy, cheery greeting for all.

HUGE OIL DEAL.

New York, Jan. 5.—H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company, will, it is plan to amalgamate the interests of the said, during his visit to Europe, start a

H. H. ROGERS.

big foreign oil companies with those of the Standard Oil company. The aim is to make the present American monopoly world-wide in its operations.

NEW LIQUOR LAW.

England's New Statute Against Habitual Drunkards.

London, Jan. 5.—The greatest feature of the new year is the licensing act, which went into operation on January 1. The newspapers are printing columns as to how the new law, which carries terror to the hearts of habitual drunkards, is being applied. The law keeps the proprietors of saloons from the opening to the closing hour in a condition of nervous apprehension. It invests the police with power that even Carrie Nation might envy and promises to overwhelm the police magistrates with a new class of work.

The principal malcontent now perhaps is the habitual drunkard. Formerly the police could not touch a man or woman, no matter how drunk they might be, unless they were also disorderly. Now, under the new law, any one found drunk in any public place may be arrested, prosecuted and punished. Three convictions within twelve months constitute an "habitual drunkard."

Already from all parts of England reports are coming of habitual drunkards being blacklisted for three convictions, the law being retroactive.

The following is a typical example of the application of the new law:

"You will go to prison for a month," said a Salford magistrate to a man arraigned for drunkenness. "You will be placed on the blacklist while in prison and you will be photographed. A copy of this will be sent to all license holders in Salford and the surrounding district. Any saloonkeeper serving you with drink in the next three years is liable to a heavy fine."

A London magistrate, in sentencing a woman habitual drunkard, said:

"If you attempt to get served you will be fined. If any one treats you, he or she will be fined. If you get liquor in the next three years it will be at your own peril."

From these expressions of two different magistrates in the case of a man and a woman, the fate of any one who may be convicted of drunkenness three times in a year will be understood.

The act also protects children. Any one found drunk in charge of a child is liable to a fine of $10 or a month's imprisonment. Several women in London and the provinces have already been punished under this clause.

The act is causing dismay in the night clubs, which abound in Soho and the east end. They are bogus clubs and are run merely for the purpose of evading the licensing law. Heretofore the punishment of a violation of the old law only amounted to a fine, which was cheerfully paid. Now that imprisonment is provided many of them have already closed in despair.

The act applies equally to the social West End clubs, and there are stringent regulations in regard to the registering of a club and depositing a copy of its rules for permission to sell intoxicants. Frequent cases of drunkenness on the premises have created such apprehension that every club in London and the provinces is overhauling its house rules.

The honorary secretary and treasurer of the Blackburn Liberal club resigned rather than bear the heavy responsibility entailed on him by the act. The committee having the matter in charge thereupon resolved to discontinue the sale of intoxicating drinks and forego the profit derived therefrom.

Habitual drunkenness is now made a ground for legal separation. Many have already obtained relief from their marital ties through this section, the first two cases in London being Sir C. A. Lawson and a street cleaner, both of whom were afflicted with drunken wives.

The saloonkeepers complain bitterly as to what is to be the test of drunkenness, but their trade society in London has sent a circular to all public houses recommending that they go even beyond the requirements of the act.

It suggests that saloonkeepers shall not serve even a sober man if he is in company with a drunken man until the latter has left the house. The circular goes on to say that they should not allow any bad language nor drink with any customer at the bar nor in any part of the house while on duty at the bar. They must not have any money whatever on any part of their person. Some public housekeepers are already hiring men whose special duty is to keep their eyes on suspects, who may become intoxicated, and suppress bad language, betting, etc.

The consumption of whisky among the upper classes has been, as is well known, on the increase to an enormous extent in recent years. The natural consequence is that there has been a corresponding increase in the number of distillers and dealers. Many of the latter have but a vague conception of the meaning of "malt" and "grain" as applied to whisky.

At the present time there are 160 Scotch distillers, who are producing annually about 36,000 gallons of a spirit which is usually called whisky. One-half of this is made from malt and is entitled to be so described. The rest, being made from grain unmalted, is merely a grain spirit, the first cost of which is about one-quarter of that of malt whisky.

TROUBLE IN WEST AFRICA.

London, Jan. 1.—In consequence of the menacing attitude of the Emir of Kano, a powerful Mohammedan ruler of Northern Nigria, who has placed a price on the head of Captain Abadie, the British resident at Zaria, the British government is decided on the immediate dispatch of a punitive expedition of 1,200 men belonging to the West African frontier force.

The government has received news of the death in October last of the Emir of Sokoto, who had caused serious trouble in the past.

Polled Angus Cattle.

Kansas City, Jan. 3.—Franklin E. Brooke, president of a Cedar Rapids, Ia., investment company, has closed a deal for the sale to capitalists of Dayton, O., and other Eastern cities of 20,000 acres of land in Western Kansas, which, it is stated, is to be made fit for the development of polled angus cattle. The tract is situated just southwest of Colby on the Rock Island system.

CABLE TO HAWAII.

Honolulu Connected With the United States, January 1.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—San Francisco and Honolulu are now connected by cable. The first words passed under the ocean a few moments after 11 o'clock last night. The wire worked perfectly.

The Silvertown, just before splicing the ends, some thirty miles off shore from Honolulu, telegraphed both ways for the land stations to wait until 11:40 o'clock, San Francisco time, before trying the cable. That time was desired to insure the perfect hardening of the gutta percha in the splice after the joint should be lowered overboard from the ship in about 2,500 feet of water.

Operators sat anxiously and eagerly about the instruments in King street, at Honolulu, and in the cable office on Market street in San Francisco, waiting for the time limit to expire. A few minutes after 11 o'clock, before the time limit was up, a signal went from this end to Honolulu. The first little response from Honolulu came into San Francisco at exactly 11:05 o'clock. It was exactly 8:41 in Honolulu, the time difference being two hours and twenty-two minutes and a few seconds.

The first message received was from Governor Dole to President Roosevelt. It was merely a formal greeting and congratulations from the people of Hawaii to the people of the United States from one chief executive to the other. The message was trasmitted to the executive mansion in Washington, D. C., and its receipt was immediately acknowledged.

When the message reached the White House President Roosevelt was asleep, and the operator refused to awaken him.

Right after the Dole signature on the first message came a second message from Honolulu. It was a greeting from the people of Hawaii to Clarence H. Mackay, president of the cable company, congratulating him on the completion of the cable and expressing sorrow that John W. Mackay had not survived to see the instantaneous bond between the islands and the American continent. The message was signed by Henry E. Cooper, secretary of the territory of Hawaii. Then came a message from The Associated Press correspondent on the Silvertown, telling of the successful laying of the cable, and of the celebration of the event in Honolulu.

The paper ribbon containing the record of the first experimental work between San Francisco and Honolulu, was cut into little sections of a few phrases each, and divided among the score of spectators who were assembled about the instruments when San Francisco and Honolulu first spoke to each other under the Pacific ocean.

The line is open for business today.

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNOR.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—Governor Van Sant and the other state officials chosen for another term were sworn into office today. Lieutenant Governor Ray W. Jones, State Auditor S. G. Iverson and C. A. Pidgeon, clerk of the supreme court, the three new state officials chosen at the last election, were also inducted

GOV. VAN SANT.

into office today. The ceremonies were conducted in the senate chamber of the state capitol at noon and were witnessed by many spectators, including the members of the legislature, which assembles tomorrow.

LAFOLLETTE'S SECOND TERM

Madison, Wis., Jan. 5.—Governor LaFollette and the new state officers elected in November were inaugurated today with the customary ceremonies. The retiring officers received the officers-elect in the respective departments at the capitol, and shortly before noon proceeded to the executive chamber and thence to the assembly chamber, where the oath of

office was administered by Chief Justice Cassoday. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an impromptu public reception was held by the new officers. The inaugural ball takes place tonight in the university gymnasium and elaborate arrangements have been concluded for the function. Visitors are here from Milwaukee, Oshkosh, LaCrosse and other cities of the state.

PAUL REVERE'S HOME.

Boston, Jan. 1.—Paul Revere's old home, one of the few structures of pre-revolutionary interest in Boston, has been bought by John P. Reynolds, jr., a real estate dealer. He proposes to preserve it. The house is in North square in the heart of the thickly settled north end and was built in 1676, Revere buying it 104 years later. It was from the door of this very building that Revere went forth on his famous ride April 19, 1775.

Mr. Reynolds will ask others to assist him in restoring the building before handing it over to the care of some patriotic society.

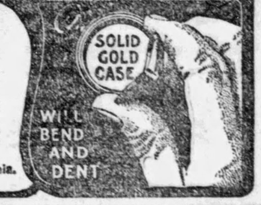
WATCH PROTECTION

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases are an improvement on solid gold cases. They are stronger and won't bend or dent. Made of two layers of gold, with a layer of stiffening metal between, welded together into one solid sheet. The outside layer contains more gold than can be worn off a case in 25 years, the time for which a Jas. Boss Case is guaranteed.

Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases

are recognized as the standard by all jewelers. They are identical with solid gold cases in appearance and size, but much lower in price. Don't accept any case said to be "just as good" as the Boss. Look for the Keystone trade-mark. Send for booklet.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.



GROWTH OF Y. M. C. A.

Membership Over 300,000, and Buildings Worth $24,000,000.

New York, Jan. 5.—The American Young Men's Christian Association reports a prosperous year, with especially notable growth in the south and northwest, and among railroad men. The membership list is now more than 300,000 and the number of associations over 1,600. Particular attention has been given to the army and navy work.

There are now 450 buildings owned, costing over $24,000,000, and the amount that appears on the books for 1902 as available and expended is $12,000,000. street railroad associations sustained by the traction companies of Brooklyn and Rochester, have begun a new movement, which it is hoped will reach the 4,000,000 men engaged in manufacturing, mining, lumbering and such work. The boys' department now includes 50,000 members, 5,000 of whom were enlisted in the 200 summer camps. The number of associations throughout the world is 7,507, with 620,721 members, owning and occupying 737 buildings valued at over $32,000,000.

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY.

New York, Jan. 3.—Under charges based on a violation of the neutrality laws, and with the alleged responsibility of having given information to the blockading force, which led to the capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda at Maracaibo, on December 20, Capt. Terrill, of the steamship Zuila, of the Red D line, has been suspended from duty.

It is alleged that Capt. Terrill had arranged with the officers of a German war ship blockading Maracaibo that if, when passing out of the harbor during the day time, the Zuila dipped her ensign twice, it was understood this would be a signal to the warships blockading the port that a Venezuelan gunboat was inside. Should the Zulia pass out after sundown it was agreed that the stern light was to be dipped twice.

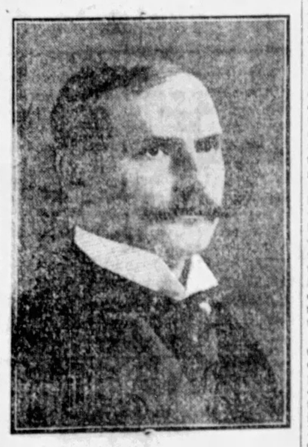
The Zulia remained at Maracaibo from December 17 until December 20, when she steamed out, reaching the blockade line shortly after sundown.

The German gunboat Panther was about abreast of the Zulia when Capt. Terrill, it is alleged, called his second officer, John Crasso, and instructed him to lower the stern light twice.

Capt. Terrill declares the assertion that he signalled the German warships is false.

FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Theodore Lewald, who has been appointed by Emperor William to represent Germany at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at



THEODORE LEWALD.

St. Louis, has already begun work toward the object of having a large exhibit sent from Germany.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 31.—At the hearing of the smuggling cases before U. S. Commissioner Anderson, it developed that about one hundred cases of liquors had been brought from St. Thomas to San Juan on the United States steamer Uncas in November of 1901. Some of these boxes bore the names of Captain Yates Stirling then commandant of the naval station here, Benjamin Butler, Dr. Charles H. T. Lowndes, U. S. N., Quartermaster Captain Joseph T. Crabbs and Paymaster William A. Merritt, U. S. N. Others were marked for the Country club, while still others were marked for the canteen. An employe of the naval station testified that he stored these goods according to the bills of the St. Thomas merchants, which were given him, and that they were sent out the next day on army wagons.

ADDICKS STILL FIGHTS.

Dover, Del., Dec. 31.—J. Edward Addicks won another assemblyman in a special election, yesterday, in Kent county's Ninth representative district, called by Governor Hunn to vote off a tie in the November election between James Wilbur Powell (Union Republican) and Solomon Sapp (Democrat). Where the men were tied before at 424, this election resulted in Sapp receiving only 304 votes, while Powell jumped to 496, giving the latter a plurality of 192. Addicks will now have 22 votes on joint ballot for United States senator to start with. Twenty-seven votes are necessary to a choice.

RUPTURE SURE CURE at home, book free. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 67, Smithville, N. Y.

$25 will buy 25 shares each, Preferred and Common Stock, full paid and non-assessable, of THE SHAW-GIBSON MINING COMPANY, Capital $300,000, divided into Preferred and Common stock. 50,000 shares offered. Preferred pays 10 per cent. per annum and is a bond on our Mines until redeemed; Common will pay 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. in three to five years. Company's four Mines situated in the richest Gold, Copper and Silver districts in New Mexico. Address, JEROME KENNEDY, Secretary, Room 610, 42 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

BIG WAGES TO MEN and WOMEN

Mr. Tassell made $1,300 the first five months. Mr. Wise, of N. D., $12 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., $9 first day. Mr. Deerge, of Me., $10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., $17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., $30 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for Quaker Vapor Bath Cabinets. Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make $20 to $40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. Wonderful Seller. We're old firm. Capital $100,000.00. Write for New Plan, Terms, Etc., FREE. Address, WORLD M'F'G CO., 621 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Positive Cure for Dyspepsia or money refunded; samples 10c; Eureka Mnfg. Co., Upper Montclair, N. J.

East Tenn. Farms—We have farms, all sizes, kinds and prices; also mills, merchandise, town and city properties; write for price lists and catalogue. Morristown Real Estate Exchange, Morristown, Tenn.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

"Side Lines for Farmer Drummer" tells the How of doubling the income on the farm; true and tried; send for it now; by mail 50c; Ben. L. Madden, Mt. Perry, O.

$60 MONTH EXPENSES ADVANCED; DISTRICT managers to travel and leave samples at stores. People's Supply Co., 146 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, Department O.

SOFT COAL MINERS

Will Demand an Increase of Wages This Month.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A demand for a wage increase varying from 15 to 20 per cent is to be made by all the bituminous coal miners of the country the latter part of this month, about the time the arbitration commission will report in the case of the anthracite miners. It is estimated that the demands of the bituminous miners will aggregate $20,000,000 a year.

The demand for the new wage will come before the annual convention of the union, which will meet in Indianapolis on January 19. At this meeting demands will be drafted and then the operators will hold conferences with the committees of the union, which, in turn, will report back to the convention.

The wages in the bituminous region are fixed for four basic points. These are in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Pennsylvana governs what is known as the "thin vein" region; Ohio, the Hocking Valley region; Indiana, that entire state; and Illinois, the remaining bituminous coal districts of the country, which include Missouri, Kentucky and Kansas.

Following the national convention will be a gathering of delegates from the various locals in the districts governed by the basic points. The first of these will be the Illinois convention at Springfield. As competition, working conditions and transportation facilities vary in different localities there will be a revision of the national convention scale so that all mines may be put on a competitive basis.

These alterations will require long consideration and in the negotiations and conferences the operaters have an important part. It was said by an officer of the mineworkers that he believed the operators would be willing to join in the movement for a wage increase. Each convention of the men will be coupled with a gathering of the operators and it is thought an adjustment can be effected without a strike.

The strike in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania has aroused the mineworkers to the need of a general defense fund. Unions in other industries have established such a reserve, and many of the bituminous miners believe they should adopt the same course. This matter will be taken up by the convention and it is expected that some resolution favorable to the idea will be adopted.

In one respect the miners are unanimous. All want John Mitchell re-elected president. The ticket sent out this week to all the locals, so far as the important places are concerned, is as follows:

For president—John Mitchell, Spring Valley, Ill.

For vice-presidents—T. L. Lewis, Bridgeport, O., and T. D. Nichols, Scranton, Pa.

For secretary—W. B. Wilson, Blossburg, Pa.

Besides these candidates, the convention will vote on members of auditors and credential committees and on delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

Sweethearts Can't Wear 'Em.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—After an animated discussion on the question of loaning the Greek letter badges to non-members, the grand chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma, in session here, decided adversely. I. Hartley Merrick, of Philadelphia, was re-elected grand alpha.

The Tobacco Trust.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Consolidated Tobacco company today presented at the secretary of state's office for filing a certificate increasing its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. The document was rejected because of some technical imperfection. A new certificate will be presented later.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

SACRED PICTURES AND THEIR TEACHINGS

Grand Old Pictures from the Grand Old Book.

We have also a limited number of Sacred Pictures. This is a large book, 8x10 inches, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated. This book sold for $2.50, and while they last we will send them postpaid by mail for $1.00 each. Order at once.
THE BLADE.

The STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA

A Summary of Universal Knowledge.

We have on hand a limited number of the Standard Encyclopedia which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building. This work contains 994 pages, 1,000 illustrations, gives the pronunciation of every subject title. It is a work for teachers, pupils and families. The book is in cloth binding and has always sold for $2.00. We offer them to you, while they last, for $1.00 each, all charges prepaid. If you want one, order at once.
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.		
No. 71—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.		
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.		
No. 81—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Frequent confession of Christ is not only a bulwark against worldliness and thoughtlessness, but a positive means of grace.—Francis E. Clarke.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2453—Belden Night Gown.

Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This model is especially desirable for growing children, as the clusters of quarter-inch tucks at the neck make it almost impossible for the most ambitious youngster to outgrow them. By letting out the tucks from time to time and adjusting a new neckband, if necessary, it will serve

a much longer time. Gathers may be used instead of tucks, if preferred. The comfortable bishop sleeve is completed by a band of embroidery or of the goods as best suits the taste of the maker. For winter wear, flannelette or outing flannel are the favorite materials, while for summer muslin or longcloth are most desirable. Three and one-half yards of goods, thirty-six inches wide, will be required for the medium size.

2461—Dick Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. This natty little frock has the waist and skirt cut together without a seam at the waist line, which makes it almost impossible for the little man to quickly outgrow the garment. Box plaits decorate the back of waist and give fulness to the back of

skirt, where they are released below the belt. Narrow straps of the goods are fastened at center of back and at underarm seams through which the belt is run or the belt may be stitched to position. The closing is made through the center box plait in front. The waist has a fitted lining, which may be omitted when the frock is made of cotton fabrics. The sleeves are the bishop style, with the lower edge laid in box plaits to form a cuff. Cheviot, kersey, fleece-lined piqué, duck and heavy Madras will prove desirable fabrics. The belt may be of cloth or leather. Three and one-fourth yards of goods, twenty-seven inches wide, will be required for the four-year size.

2464—Babies' Creeping Apron.

One size, 2 years. Creeping aprons are invaluable and should be provided in abundance for every young child. It takes only a moment to slip the protective little garment over the dainty white frock, when baby may be left to

exercise his sturdy little limbs at his own sweet will. It also serves as a protection against draughts of cold air, often noticeable over the floors of even the best-built houses. It buttons down the back, hems finish the ends of the legs, and serve as a casing for the elastic tape which gathers in the fulness, or a band may be added, and closing made by a button and buttonhole. The bishop sleeves are completed by a narrow band, as is also the neck. Clusters of tucks give extra width to the garment. Flannelette and pretty ginghams are the favorite materials. Two and one-half yards of goods, thirty-six inches wide, will be required to make the apron.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CITY SELLING COAL.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 5.—The city of Detroit is going into the coal business and will supply the people with coal at cost prices. Some time ago the common council appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of coal to be sold by the municipality and Mayor Maybury approved the resolution today. Advertisements will be printed this afternoon calling for bids on anthracite stove and chestnut coal, smokeless soft coal and the ordinary soft coal in lots up to 10,000 tons. The bids will be opened in five days. The local tenders will be accepted for immediate delivery and the city's municipal coal yard will begin doing business at the earliest possible moment.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men, who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the Institue has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

"No Man Is Lost—There Is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Robinson.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2482 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

HAD A LIVELY CAREER

Dewey's Orderly at Manila Is Missing.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 6.—Lieutenant Edward O. Perkins, Fourth cavalry, United States army, left his quarters at Fort Leavenworth, on the night of December 30, on four days' leave of absence, and has not since been heard from. An effort has been made by creditors to attach his personal property. Perkins was Admiral Dewey's orderly at the battle of Manila, and previously had been a cavalry private, and his fine record and the admiral's commendation won him a commission in the army. About a week ago a woman called on Col. Miner, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, and said that she was Lieut. Perkins' wife, and had been married to him fourteen years ago at Fort Stanton, N. M., when he was a sergeant. She said that his name was not Perkins, but Edward O. Raynor, and that he belonged to an old New York family.

COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

Denver, Jan. 5.—The senatorial campaign was opened Saturday by the Democratic state central committee officially declaring for war against the Republicans, who control the lower house.

During the week startling revelations of fraud were brought to light through testimony of judges and clerks of election claiming that in Arapahoe county the Democratic county commissioners had ordered over 3,000 fraudulent names placed on the registration lists. These were all voted, and it is alleged by the Republicans that this graveyard vote elected sixteen Democratic representatives in this county.

The senate is in control of the Democrats through the hold-over senators, and the meeting last night declared that force would be met with force and revolution with revolution unless every Democrat was seated without contest.

Five Volcanoes in Chile.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 3.—Reports received here from the province of Llanquihue, announce that five volcanoes are in active eruption there, though no damage has yet been reported.

FED THE PROFESSOR.

This One Had "Dreams More Terrible Than Visions of 'The Comet.'"

You must feed the professors and teachers right or they can't do justice to pupils. They should, of all people, possess a healthy nervous and mental organization. The teacher with weak nerves cannot obtain as good results as the one who has a perfect mental poise. "It had been for me a most difficult problem," said a professor connected with a prominent college in the South, "how to keep the nerves in proper condition and the brain in good working order. Lack of proper opportunity to take exercise, an irregular diet and improper food brought on a general break down in health. I became irritable and restless and at night would dream of more terrible things than any of Dr. Holmes' visions of 'The Com

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Heaven's reward is not to him who counts the cost of service, but to him who serves, whatever the cost.

Thursday.

Earnestly and patiently aspire for Light and Truth now, and thy future will be bright.

Friday.

The humblest task is good in its place, and may be idealized.

Saturday.

The power of Spirit is tremendous. Even one moment each day given to prayer, meditation and the Silence will bring a great amount of benefit.

Sunday.

Despair and unrest result from fear-thought, and can be removed by changing the mind to love of God and the universe—by holding high aspirations and projecting love for the great All.

Monday.

What cares an aspiring soul about the weariness of toil, labor or work? These bring power and peace and bliss when willingly and cheerfully entered into.

Tuesday.

You are nearer your heart's desire than you think. Press on with love of God in your heart and faith in your soul and mind, with no thought of failure, and you will win.

So many members of The Household have written of the help they have received from The Keynotes of Harmony that it has been decided to continue them another year. Thus far they have been culled from any field of thought that the editor chanced to enter, or as they occurred to herself. Hereafter the good words will be taken every other week from some one author and the name given. The rest of the time the old way will be pursued.

THE NEW YEAR INTO WHICH WE HAVE ENTERED.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"For Yesterday hath veiled her face and
gone as far away
As sands that swept the pyramids in
Egypt's ancient day.
No man shall look on Yesterday, or live
with her again;
Forever gone her toils, her prayers, her
conflicts and her pain."
—Margaret Sangster.

We have entered upon a New Year.

Into the past has vanished nineteen hundred and two with its pleasures and its pains, its joys and its sorrows. Their effects, whether for good or ill, remain, but they are gone forever with the months which gave them birth.

The closing years of the century were marked by some of the most marvelous scientific achievements the historical world has ever known. They do not need enumeration, for many of them have become familiar to sight and thought. It must be said, however, that the greatest advancement has been made in the use of what may be called invisible powers. The force which carries trains swiftly over intervening spaces, that speeds messages across the sea from continent to continent, that noiselessly moves the most intricate, delicate, but powerful machinery, is unseen and unknown, except by its accomplishment. And no reasonable person can doubt but that we are in the very infancy of its possibilities.

Perhaps the most wonderful, the most marvelous thing of all is the perfecting of the system of wireless telegraphy. Marconi has demonstrated its entire success and is ready to apply it to commercial uses. Only think of it! Thought, without visible carriers or agencies, can find its way unerringly across oceans and over great land distances, recording itself as directed at the end without mistake and in a lightning flash of time. A few years ago this sublime accomplishment was hinted as a possibility in the future, but it was a brave individual who would have declared openly a belief in the harnessing of thought to an invisible chariot and making it a servant of the business world.

Well may we ask what all this means; what relation does the annihilation of Time and Space bear to human existence? Let me quote a few sentences from Lilian Whiting, a writer who always seeks the deeper significance of all outward events: "All these discoveries are simply the result of the evolution of life to higher stages; of the advance of man into the ethereal realm. For is not the underlying and fundamental truth—this, that all is spirit? One may talk of 'the spiritual life,' but there is no other life! Withdraw the spiritual element and there is no life at all!"

And then she goes on to say farther that the difference between the physical and material worlds is only a difference in degree as ice, water, steam and vapor are only different degrees and conditions of the same element, which makes very plain the next affirmation that progress is the transformation of the physical into the spiritual, step by step, sometimes slowly, and again with incredible swiftness.

That this transformation is what is taking place in this world of ours is made evident more clearly than ever before. First, the advance is registered by these things which I have only glanced at—this using of invisible forces, ethereal agents, to accomplish what has not been dreamed of hitherto, forces the energy of which cannot be estimated in any degree whatever. For who can find the limit of the potency of electricity, or measure the power of thought!

Upon every hand we find proofs multiplying that as life gains in intensity, as greater energy is needed to answer its requirements, nature supplies the demand, by allowing the secrets hidden away in her heart to be discovered. We read of radium—unknown until recently—in which is locked a radiance stronger, more penetrating than sunlight, a ray of which ,when set free, will pass through the most opaque of substances, and not only that, but will endow them for a time with its own radiant properties. One writer says concerning it, that it has been estimated a small mass "of radium would furnish a light for economic purpsose so brilliant that the human eye and body would have to be protected from its influence.

Then there is thermite of which I believe I have before spoken in this column, that wonderful and terrible force that, so we are told, it has been discovered within the last few months, may be set free by a simple process of uniting two metallic substances and touching the compound with a spark of fire. Its stupendous power when thus freed from bondage is beyond computing. That these forces are only differing manifestations of one and the same force is now held to be certain. The thoughtful, reverent student who is searching into the secrets of Nature can hardly fail to see that this is, it must be, in its real essence, the Infinite Potency from which all things proceed.

Let us stop for a moment at this threshold which we have just crossed into the New Year and see if we cannot further decipher some of the meaning of this wonderful progress into the world of unseen forces. It must have a relation to human life other than this which appears upon the physical plane. It must be the answer to some demand of the law of evolution.

There can hardly be a question but that it is one of the results of the quickening of the moral and spiritual forces of mankind. Witness the great spiritual movements that have sprung into existence within the last quarter of a century, gathering strength and intensity with each passing year.

It is this spiritual force thus outwardly manifested which has touched the brains of men and lighted the fires of discovery and invention. It is this which is turning the thought to the consideration of individual responsibility for the well-being of the whole people, a responsibility which not one of us can escape.

We may well rejoice that this force is aroused and active, and is pushing humanity onward, even though it may sometimes seem to be employed in a wrong direction. There is hope in the very energy of action to which it has given birth. It was Phillips Brooks who said:

"We complain that life is short. It is not time we want, but fire. The cloud lies on the mountain top all day, and leaves it at last just as it found it in the morning—only wet and cold. The lightning touches the mountain for an instant, and the very rocks are melted, and the whole shape of the great mass is changed. Who would not cry out to God: 'Oh, make my life how short, I care not, so that I have the fire in it for an hour. If only it can have intensity, let it but touch the tumult of this world for an instant."

And that should be the prayer of each and all. The New Year can bring us happiness only as we turn our quickened energies into the channels of Love and Duty, the larger love that leads to an understanding of the higher duty to all who come within our influence. The door of hope was never so widely opened for the world as now, and if for the world, for you individually, dear reader. Be of good cheer, therefore, whatever the outward garb life seems wearing today.

The Cozy Corner

The True Charity.

In writing of Charity, "Mrs. H. H. D." struck a sympathetic chord in my heart—justice and mercy united in love toward our neighbor, is true charity—neither alone is sufficient. Charity is not the giving indiscriminately of our goods to the poor, nor our body to the sacrifice, though it sometimes requires both. Faith, knowledge and understanding do not make charity, though it is nothing without them. Charity is patient endurance in right doing in addition to the definition given in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

Natural affection and leniency toward the evil doer, are frequently construed as charity. It is written: "Judge not according to the appearance, but give righteous judgment." We all have been, and are, judged by our friends and acquaintances and none of us are good, but must become so by the development of spiritual life. Consequently we make grevious mistakes, and as we would be judged for these, so should we judge others, with a spiritually enlightened mind.

Unless our natural affection be developed into spiritual love it becomes selfish and base. A mother who has true charity—love—toward her children, will, while she is patient and self sacrificing, insist upon strict obedience, and will administer judicious punishment when it is necessary; otherwise her love is not that which works for their best good.

Charity will forgive seventy times seven, but has too much regard for the good of the community to open the prison doors to the justly condemned criminal; too much regard for the good of his soul to draw to himself in love and close friendship one who is false and bad, regardless of the natural relationships of life.

Paul—who was certainly an apostle of charity—warns us in his message to the Corinthians to avoid the company of such as are covetous, idolaters, railers, drunkards or extortioners. Charity demands obedience to the law, but always to the greater, above the lower. We are commanded to "honor father and mother," but in some instances it is impossible to honor them, and to obey them would necessitate disobedience to God.

No matter how narrow our sphere of action seems, we need not mourn for the want of a life work; it is at hand for all who will see it. The struggles and heartaches that are sometimes necessary in the performance of a simple duty. God will repay with a gift of charity far beyond what we can ask for. It is often selfishness and love of the applause of the world that makes us leave a work at hand and seek for something greater. When we are prepared for greater things, the opportunity to do them will be given us.

Meanwhile:—"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest and just and pure, and lovely, and of good report, let us think on them, and so learn the true meaning of charity."—"Judah."

Mis' Mockin' Bird's Chillen.

"Mis' Mockin' Bird had as nice a lot er little chillen as ever you see. Dey was neat, and dey was fat, and dey was frolicsome, but den they was stubborn—des as stubborn as a passel er mules. When de ma tole 'em: 'You do dis,' den dey wouldn't. When dey pa tole 'em: 'You do that,' den dey wouldn't. Dat des de way dem chillen done.

"Dey ma beat on 'em.

"Dey pa beat on 'em.

"Dey gran'folks lammed on em. Dey uncles and dey aunts nigh 'bout wanted to kill 'em. Dey pestered de whole neighborhood wid dey stubborn ways. fetched de foller.

"But Mis' Mockin' Bird's chillen, dey des mashed dey backs 'g'inst de wall, and dey wouldn't sing nothin'. Ole Mis' Owl, she say:

Who-who-who
Dat don't sing at all?

"'Fo' dis ever' set er Mis' Mockin' Bird's chillen done out-sing all de res' er de singers, but now dey don't sing at all.

"Ever'body ax 'em:

Why 'n' you sing?
J'ine in de ring!

"Dem chillen, dey know de up, dey know dey down. Dey can sing all the singers down. But now dey don't sing nothin'.

"Dey ma wanter beat on 'em. Dey pa wanter beat on 'em. Dey gran'folks wanter lam loose on 'em. Dey aunts and dey uncles nigh 'bout wanter kill 'em. Dey des stand wid dey fingers in dey mouf, grinnin'.

"Dey could sing de sweetest song and de neatest song in de world', and dey wouldn't sing nary a bit.

"What was de song dey could sing ef dey would sing?

"Dat's hit now.

"You don't hear Mis' Mockin' Bird and his folks sing nairy song of dey own now. Dey los' dat song teetotal—'long er bein' so stuborn dat day at de 'zamination er de singin' choir.

"Dey never could sing dat song no mo'. Not er one er de young 'uns could ever sing dat song any mo'. De ole 'uns dey die off, and ter dis day mockin's birds don't sing no song of dey own, but dey des mock ever' song dat y' other birds do sing.

"Hit mighty bad ter be mulish."—From Martha Young's Plantation Bird Legends. Copyright, R. H. Russell.

"DES MASHED DEY BACKS 'G'INST DE WALL."
Copyright, R. H. Russell. From Plantation Bird Legends.

But law-sy massy me! De way dey could sing!

"How dey did sing!

"Um-hum! How did dey sing?

"Nobody can't tell you dat now.

"Dat song it done los' out de worl'.

"Hit was des dis way.

"Time de 'zamination fer de singin' school come, Mis' Mockin' Bird she call up all her chillen, and she comb dey heads and she bresht dey close, and she tell 'em dey be good chillen.

"Den she send dem off ter de 'zamination of de singin' choir.

"Dey was a neat lot er chillen.

"Dey was all one age and dey was all one size. But law-sy-massy me, when dey git dar!

"Old Sis' Owl, she ain't nuvver ssing, but den she can teach how—she set out de row of singers, and she riz her hand fer 'em ter riz de chune; she say:

You-you-you
Sing all!

"Den didn't dem litle birds riz dat chune, some tolled de ballet and some

Marriage Customs and Conventionalities.

PART II.

Next to securing the love of the man of her choice, the heart of the average woman finds her greatest happiness in preparing her trousseau. The very word carries with its visions of dainty garments that shall make her more beautiful in "his" eyes, and no other garments ever have, or ever will, bring her the pleasure she will receive from these which she is to wear as his wife.

The girl having carte blanche for her expenses at this time, and who hires all of her sewing done, loses the great happiness that comes to her less fortunate—financially—sister who has the delightful days of planning how far she can make every dollar go, and who, in the quiet, peaceful hours in her own home, does her own embroidery and "plain sewing," placing with every stitch, happy, loving thoughts, and plans for the future.

Of what the trousseau shall consist, must depend much upon the future surroundings and life of the bride. Much more will be required if she is to be in the social whirl, than if she is to simply lead a quiet, home life; in either case its eternal fitness with what she shall have otherwise than the dress, should be considered.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy," is a very good limit for one, and it is equally good that one remembers the "habit" should never exceed this. A plainer outfit, with a portion of the allowance put away for future use, will, in most instances, be the wiser plan for a bride in ordinary circumstances.

It is now considered entirely unnecessary to make up such great quantities of garments—indeed, in the best circles it is considered ostentatious for a bride to provide more than sufficient for two years' year. Dresses and outer garments change in fashion so frequently and linen and cotton become yellow from lying, so it is really wiser to have a few, good and seasonable articles.

A girl should also consider that her parents have very many and heavy expenses at this time, and be thoughtful enough to refrain from adding needlessly to them.

After the ordinary articles of dress are provided, comes the supreme joy of selecting the wedding gown. No matter how many others she may have in her lifetime there is none that will mean so much to a woman as this—the gown to be treasured as a memento of the happiest day of her life.

For a young bride, white is always chosen; for an elderly woman or widow, pearl gray or lavender, is considered more appropriate. Whatever the color, the material should be something that will be suitable for evening and reception wear afterwards.

Sometimes a bride is married in her traveling suit; this consists of a skirt, jacket and tailored hat of the same goods, worn with a silk waist. If one or more fresh waists are carried, she can make a proper toilet for hotel dinners, or a stay of a day or two in a place, without being dependent on her trunk, should it be inconvenient to have it with her.

The traveling suit should always be of some inconspicuous color and make, in order that it may not too freely advertise her new happiness and condition to every stranger who may see her.

Except at an evening wedding, waists cut low in the neck, and bare arms are not approved, and even for an evening ceremony the most correct taste specifies that the waist must be made high in the neck and with sleeves reaching to the wrist. The modesty of such a gown commends it to all. Frequently, when the bride will probably be much entertained, a second waist is made. This is cut decollete and sleeveless, for dress occasions.

A bride is privileged to wear her wedding gown for six months after her marriage at all functions requiring full dress. Orange flowers are the favorite for a bride's adornment, as they are emblems of prosperity in marriage—bearing, as they do, flowers and fruit at the same time. The natural flowers can be had at all seasons of the year if ordered two or three months in advance, of any responsible florist.

For a summer bride, gowns of lace over silk, or net are very charming and not expensive, and some of the loveliest gowns are made of India mull or sheer organdie.

A tender apostrophe to an old wedding gown is this:

"Thou art sacred, and shining, and soft,
with the dreams of old!
To thy making went
Heart-full content
An stitches slow and wonderment.

Faint radiance from her visions dost thou
hold.
With thy wearing came
Thoughts of his name.
Shake out her presence from each cling-
ing fold!"

Black, except in a hat, is never worn by a bride—not from superstitious fancy, but because there is a sense of fitness that forbids it. If a marriage occurs soon after a bereavement, a plain white gown is the appropriate thing to wear and the mourning resumed after the ceremony, if desired. The most pathetic wedding the writer ever witnessed was that of a young woman who, left suddenly an orphan, came to the home city of the man to whom she was engaged, to find in him her protector. Meeting her at the train, he hurried her at once to the house of the clergyman and there, robed in the deepest mourning, she was married without one gleam of brightness, or of the wedding joy she had so fondly anticipated before the sorrow of death had intervened.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to a bride's wearing a veil; at a church wedding she should by all means wear one, or a hat, but at home it is not so necessary. For a young girl, it is generally conceded that there is nothing so becoming to the fresh young face as tulle. This can be had plain, or with a border; the plain costs from one to two dollars a yard and is three or four yards wide. When a veil is worn, the hair should be dressed high on the head and the veil fastened with a spray of flowers or a soft rosette of ribbon.

With the white gown, are worn white silk slippers, silk stockings and white gloves and, the oft quoted saying—
"Something old and something new,
Something borrowed and something blue."
must be remembered.

About the ring, bouquet, etc., we must wait to hear next week.

COOK DEPARTMENT.

An Illinois friend sends the following recipe, apropos of the "remarks" concerning codfish in a recent issue of The Blade:

Dear Blade Cook: Your words concerning codfish touched a sympathetic spot in my heart—or was it my stomach, do you suppose? I, too, was once a New Englander and still retain my love for New England traditions and—codfish, after a season of turkey, and such. We make a codfish pie from this recipe:

Codfish Pie.

Line a baking dish with a good crust, as for meat pie; fill it with creamed codfish and bake till the crust is done.

Very simple, but, you can take my word for it, it is good.—M. A. K.

Baked Fish.

Open a large fish down the back, leave the head and tail on, wash and wipe dry. Fill with a dressing made of three hard boiled eggs, three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated or finely chopped ham, one tablespoonful butter; pepper and salt and three thick slices of bread, grated and mixed together with the beaten yolk of one egg. Fill the fish, allowing room for the dressing to swell, sew it up with a needle and strong thread, place it in a pan with half a cupful of hot water. Keep this quantity of water in the pan during the whole time the fish is baking; when nearly done pour two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, or rich milk, over the fish, dredge with flour and let it brown. Remove to a hot platter and take out the stitches before sending to the table. Rub together a teaspoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour and add to the stock in the pan; let this cook for five minutes, stirring it all the time, and serve in a gravy boat with the fish. Garnish with parsley and slices of lemon.

Quick and Easy Lunch.

Place a few oysters with their liquor into a stew pan on the store; also, place one and a half cupfuls of milk on the stove to heat. This will insure it against curdling. When the oysters begin to curl up, add the hot milk and cook until scalding hot. Season with salt and pepper and pour into a covered dish, in which two or three crackers have been broken; add a lump of butter and serve hot. When one comes in from shopping, or a hard day's work, this will make a delightful little lunch and rest her so she can enjoy the later dinner.

Cannaile Bread (requested.)

Stir together one pint of wheat flour and one quart of cannail, or "middlings;" make a stiff batter of this with warm water, add one cake of yeast, a little salt and one-half cupful of molasses. The batter should be about as thick as cake batter. Set it to rise in a warm place, and when light, mold into loaves; let these rise and bake.

Answers to G. C. Schatz.

"D. J. S." writes that if the afflicted hands are washed with soap and water until raw, then covered with flour or sulphur and tied up for a few days, the skin will grow on nicely and a cure will be effected.

Another remedy:

Take the ashes from a good cigar, dampen and apply to the afflicted parts. It may require several applications, but will, in time, effect a cure.—"Ira Graves," Nebraska.

"J. W. McW." and "Mrs. J. L. W." send answers, but as they are in the nature of advertisements of proprietary medicines, we regret that they cannot be given in this column.

Mrs. J. L. Welsh would like to know, if any reader of The Blade can tell her, how to make soap without the use of lye. She thinks she has heard of sal-soda being used, but is not sure how.

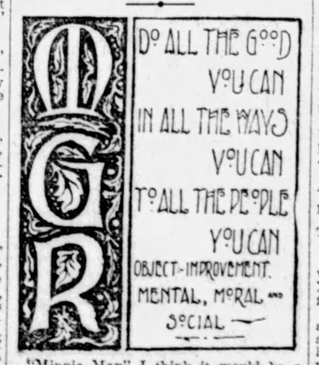
A FAMOUS OHIO WRITER.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose death occurred a short time ago, was one of the best known writers of the middle West. She was an Ohio woman, born in Luray, Licking county, and was a graduate of the famous and long-established woman's college at Granville, Ohio. Her father was a physician of Scotch ancestry, who took his family to Illinois long before the prairies were drained or cultivated.

In 1887 Mary Hartwell married James S. Catherwood and became a resident of Chicago. She was always given to story-making and early formed the habit of putting her stories on paper. Her favorite subjects were based upon the old French regime in Canada, and her historical novels reproducing the colonial life in Canada and the Northwest territory gained for their writer fame and recognition as a talented author and accurate historian.

Among her works are Craque-o'-Doom, Rocky Fork, The Romance of Dollard and The Bells of Ste. Anne. Lazarre, a story of the lost Dauphin of France, appeared about a year ago. It was her last, and considered by many her best novel.

COOK DEPARTMENT.



"Minnie May" I think it would be a good idea for us to tell of our aims in life and what we expect to do to make the world better for our having lived in it. I intend to learn stenography as the first stepping stone to something better, and when I have finished my school days shall learn to be a trained nurse, if nothing better offers.

"Oregon Bach," I think you are having enough sympathy from the other members of the M. G. R., and I shall transfer mine to your namesake, "No. 2," leaving you to the tender mercy of "A. Lee." "Flossie," come again, soon; we are always glad to hear from you. "Make Haste," I have twice inquired about your Sunday school class and have had no answer.

I agree with "Tennessee Blue Bell" in everything except I do not wish to be a school ma'am. "Mountain Daisy," we must be neighbors, I think; come over some day and visit me. "Omega," I think—if I am not mistaken—you are the only Tennessee boy in our company, so you must let yourself be heard from often, for the honor of the state.

Who was it said that girls loved to talk? It is true, but we do not like to do all of the talking, but of the boys won't talk, we are obliged to fill in the pauses.

A new, and very welcome, member of our Merry-Go-Round, sends her greetings with the New Year:

For nearly four years I have read The Blade and none of its columns have I enjoyed more than the M. G. R., and many times have I wished I "belonged" with you, and now apply for admission.

"New England Girl," I enjoyed reading your "history of a day," and it made me feel as if I had been acquainted with you all my life, from the similarity of our experiences. Instead of being awakened by a "buzz" and a "whirr," are called from our slumbers by a real, live alarm clock, which demands immediate attention, then two little arms are held out to be taken and two little lips are waiting for their kisses.

I can almost see you cooking for your company and wish I could have been there to help you, but do you have to cook for an "agent" every two or three days, as I do? Just as the dinner dishes are being washed a knock is heard at the door; Mr. Agent is admitted. Of course, we do not want his pictures, or his jewelry, and hope he will go, but instead he meekly asks for a dinner. Why, certainly he can have it, and I proceed to cook another meal. He glances out of the window and says there is "another man, and a horse that would also like to be fed." Out goes "Brother Jonathan," smiling from ear to ear, with hospitality written all over his face, and sends the man into the house, while he takes the horse to the barn. How do I know what "Brother Jonathan" does? I might as well own up that I am "Mrs. Brother Jonathan."

"Oregon Bach," I certainly hope that "Pennemite Jake's" suggestion that you had fallen into your dish pan and drowned, was not true; should you ever fall in, just remember to hold your head up out of the water, and then you will not drown, at least, and the worst that will happen will be that you may spoil your clothes. I will promise to wash your dishes, if you will send them to me—you paying freight both ways. "Geraldine," Ohio.

I copy this interesting bit from my "History and Civics of Nebraska":

"A map drawn by Father Marquette, in 1673, has been discovered. Upon this map is drawn the general course of the Missouri river, to a point far north of Nebraska, and the Platte river is laid down in almost its exact course at the present time. The whole map is descriptive of Father Marquette's journey down the Mississippi at that early day."

"Sunflower Kid," I wish you success in climbing that ladder; I am happy, sitting by the kitchen table and looking at the beautiful world I can see from my window.

"Juliet," "Olive Branch" and "Illi Nois," I believe you are very squeezable people, if I could only reach you.

I hope the Key Notes of Harmony will be continued next year. I especially liked—

"We cannot all be preachers and sway
with voice and pen,
As sways the wind the forest, the hearts
and minds of men,
But we can be evangels to souls within
our reach,
There's always love's own gospel for lov-
ing hearts to preach."

I have been thinking today that I always want to remember the warning in Matthew 25:40, when I am in danger of forgetting to be kind to any one.

Christmas is very near now, while I am writing this letter, and I wish you all full stockings, pleasant greetings, happy meetings and that in all things your joy may be full.—"Irma."

Dear Merry-Go-Rounders—I've long been "standing just outside the door," looking in and thinking that I would ask for admittance, but that old thief, Procrastination, has always been near to grasp my garments and pull me back. Today I have outwitted him and intend to make the most of my liberty.

I am a schoolma'am "by trade," like many others in your company, and after five years of faithful service, now find myself laid upon the shelf of idleness. Why? Oh, no, it wasn't the school board that laid me there, but that archenemy of the poor, hardworking schoolteachers, known as "Ill Health," said to me—"halt," and I halted accordingly. I hope soon, however, to again shoulder my knapsack and march on, but I am a little undecided as to whether it would be best for me to resume teaching or emigrate to Missouri and start a fruit farm. If "Mr. Smiley" would be so kind as to give me some seeds of that wonderful apple tree of which he told us, I should hesitate no longer, for in that case my fortune would be assured.—"Thelma," Penn.

How many of the M. G. R.'s made good resolutions last January? How many have kept—even a part of them—through the year? How many can remember now what those resolutions were, and how many are going to try again this year?

For the first and second of these questions I can hold up my hand that I did, but for the others, alas! and alas! as far as I am concerned. I really believe though it is better to have resolved and failed than never to have resolved at all, so I shall try again—try to do as we are advised by a Cozy Corner correspondent, that we let no day pass when we do not say a kind word, do a kind act, or at least, send a kind and helpful thought, to some one. Surely we can all do this much toward making the world better and happier.

Who will join me in this resolution, and we will call ourselves the "Resolution Circle" of the M. G. R., and we may find in the encouragement we can give each other, the strength and perseverence needful to keep our resolutions.—"Abigail Adams."

"Capt. Nemo" comes, after a long absence:

"Winter, the season for reading and study, is here again. What plans have you made, fellow M. G. Rs., for your work in this line? Are we to have any especial subjects for study in the M. G. R. column this winter, or are we each to do the best we can by ourselves?

It seems to me the serial story by so many different authors cannot be a very great success, as it is all but impossible for any two individuals to see alike on any subject and where there are many minds at work on one subject, each must have a different idea of the working out of a plot, which, I should think, would prevent any harmonious results. But we shall see.—"Capt. Nemo," Mo.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I have been silent for a long time. I think I will give myself the pleasure of a little visit with you today, though I am sure that I cannot say anything that will help you.

I would like to ask "Illinois" to come as often as she can, for we are all glad to hear from her. Also, am very busy, having many household cares to perform as well as an occasional out-of-doors task, and as I am not very strong I am busy all of the time, but I have so many blessings for which to be thankful that I have no heart to complain.

"Omega," I thank you for the kind words you gave to my little song. You are quite right in thinking that I love best the autumn, when the leaves have left the trees and the woods are brown and bare. Sometime I would like to tell you of the beautiful country about my home, but I have already outstaid my time, I fear.—Minnehaha, Mich.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1811, and died in 1873. He graduated from Harvard, then studied and practiced law. He became one of the most prominent American statesmen. In 1845 he delivered a Fourth of July oration with so much eloquence and force that he gained high rank as an orator. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1850, holding this office until his death. Although there were many who disagreed with his views, no one ever questioned his honor and integrity.

W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—SOME QUEER ANIMALS.

1.—A goat who speaks much of himself.
2.—A very positive dog.
3.—A cat with an index to its contents.
4.—A crane you could not be without.
5.—A crow used to lift heavy weights.
6.—A bear and a wren who, together, make everything unproductive.
7.—Another bear who has a noble title.

DIXIE SOUTH.

3.—ARITMETICAL PROBLEM.

I bought two sets of books: the first cost four times the price of the second, and the mean proportional of the prices is $12.00. What did each set cost?

ELFA.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—A king of Moab (2 Kings 3:4).
2.—A valley in Palestine (Josh. 7:24).
3.—A son of Joel (1 Chron. 5:5).
4.—The father of Eliud (Matt. 1:14).

The primals spell the name of one who changed her title from "pleasant" to "bitter." The finals are the same name reversed, the father of Uz.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us the origin of the Latin phrase "sub rosa"?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"In writing my thoughts I seek no order or harmony, or result."

HOWARD F. STEWART.

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 25.

1.—Mackay, Everett, Rogers, Raleigh, Young-Coleridge, Hunt, Rossetti, Ingelow, Scott, Tennyson, MacDonald, Arnold, Saxe, Primals—Merry Christmas.
2.—H-ome, alt-o, l-ark, bel-l, Y-ule, Lan-a, n-oon, spee-d, m-an, dem-i, s-pade, l-ove, lov-e, t-ime, oli-o. Holly and Mistleto.
3.—"Peace on earth, good will to men."
4.—iCe, aHa, oRe, pIn, aSs, uTe, aMy, lAd, uSe. Central third, Christmas.
5.—"The Cricket On the Hearth."

Chat.

There was a good attendance at the 'Cademy this morning, the following pupils answering to roll call:

Illi Nois, Pauline, Herman Culver, W. P. E., Howard F. Stewart.

J. D. M., that ditch has already been dug and paid for in this column. Come again with something newer.

E. M. Slifer has made a whole lot of trouble for the more serious members of the 'Cademy by that ridiculous problem of his concerning the sheep and the barrels, which he solves so easily.

In regard to it, W. P. E. says: I am indebted to the Ashton butcher for the following explicit explanation of this vexed question, which made its solution possible: "First, the diameter of the barrels must coincide with the size of the sheep; second, the sheep must be of such size that 100 barrels will exactly enclose them."

Now, with the above explanation as a guide, everything being on the square, we find it would take exactly 40 extra barrels to enclose the 200 sheep; but, a few of the barrels used might have been a trifle less than regulation size; hence, 40 plus what? Oh, for a lamp of Alladin to light me out of this flabbergasted maze!

Th Banner Puzzlers for December are Metta for new work, and W. P. E. for solutions.

MY SWEETHEART.

To me there is no other girl
Half so dear as she,
Who always comes at eventide
And sits upon my knee.
There's laughter in her laughing eyes,
There's sunshine in her hair;
Of all the maidens that I know
Not one is half so fair.

Without her life would be to me
Not half as sweet as now;
And to her will, whate'er it be,
Submissively I bow.

Whene'er she smiles my heart leaps up
And throbs with fierce delight,
Her tears, for me, whene'er it be,
Turn daylight into dark.

I've loved her now for seven years,
Since first I saw her face,
And to this maid each year has brought
A new and charming grace.
What wonder, then, that I rejoice
Whene'er the girl draws near,
And whispers, as she kisses me,
"I love you, papa, dear."

The First Great Indian School.

There was in the town of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, at midnight, October 5, 1879, a very strange and interesting sight to be seen.

A great crowd of people were waiting for the train to come.

And when it came puffing in, there alighted from it eighty-two wild Indian boys and girls just from their homes out in Dakota. They were in their native dress and wore blankets; their hair was long; their faces were painted; and they had on beads and other Indian ornaments.

Everything was as new to them as they themselves were to the staring crowd. They had never seen a train be-

fore they had ridden all that distance in one; they were in a strange part of the country; they knew nothing of the people, or the language; they could talk only Indian. Poor homesick children!

"You can't teach Indians!" said many of the white people who heard that there was a plan to educate them.

Colonel Pratt knew better. He had been long in the army and had had to do with Indians. He had had Indian prisoners in Florida who had worked well, and some of these had asked to be educated; and he had taken them to the school for colored students at Hampton, Virginia, where they had done well.

Colonel Pratt felt sure Indian boys and girls were like other boys and girls when they were treated in the same way. So, he persuaded the government to make the old Carlisle barracks, where soldiers used to be, into a school. And with these eighty-two wild Indian boys and girls, and white teachers to help him, he began the first Indian school among white people. This was twenty-three years ago.

Did the Carlisle Indian school succeed? Are there any Indians there now? Yes. Instead of eighty-two, there are now one thousand Indians at the Carlisle school. They dress as we do; they speak our language; they study in their school rooms the books that we have in our schools; they have reading-rooms where they read the latest papers and magazines; they have a library with a good many books; they have debating societies, both of boys and of girls, where they discuss questions that interest the world today. And now there are many large buildings at the school where these young Indians live and study and work; there are shops where the boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking, tinsmithing, harnessmaking, tailoring, printing, and how to run steam furnaces and other engines used in the place. There is a bakery where Indian boys make the bread eaten by the pupils. Indian boys raise the vegetables for the school, take care of the cows, and do the other work on the school farm. The Indian girls learn to sweep, dust, cook, sew, and do all things that belong to good housekeeping.

Every year hundreds of Indians go out in the summer vacation and work with the farmers about Carlisle, the boys on the farm, the girls in the house, and earn money, and then come back to school in the autumn. So they learn how white people live in their homes. And these white people like them very much.

But it is not all study and work at Carlisle; sometimes, it is play. The girls have croquet, basket ball and other games. There is a fine gymnasium where the boys and girls exercise.

And have you never heard of the Indian football team which comes to play with the Harvard and the Yale teams, and with other colleges? People speak of how fairly the Indians play and how polite they are. This Indian football team is from the Carlisle school.

Some Indians are lawyers; some are carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, wagonmakers; many are farmers on their own lands; they are earning their living precisely as white young men do. Some are soldiers; a few Indians were among the Rough Riders whom Col. Roosevelt, now our President, led at Santiago, and one was his orderly. Some young Indian women are nurses. A few write for papers and magazines, and a few draw and paint. Many Indians, young men and women, are clerks and teachers and workers in various Indian schools.

For when it was found how well the Carlisle school succeeded, the government established other Indian schools in different states away from the Indian homes. There are now twenty-five. So, we have to thank Col. Pratt, not only for what he is doing in his own school, but for what his example has been doing in the education of Indians. Also, among the homes of the Indians in Dakota, Nebraska, California and other states are eighty-eight boarding schools where Indian boys and girls stay for years, going home to see their parents only at vacations. Besides these are one hundred and thirty-eight day-schools.—Frances Campbell Sparhawk, in Little Folks.

DESPERATE FIGHTING

With the Revolutionists in Vicinity of Caracas.

Willemstadt, Jan. 5.—The revolutionists are advancing in three columns on General Castro's army. A desperate fight occurred Saturday night within eight miles of the city of Caracas, resulting favorably to the revolutionists. They are cutting all the telegraph lines, tearing up the railroad tracks and are hourly expected in the immediate neighborhood of the city.

A condition of extreme panic prevails among those who have heretofore believed that Castro was invincible.

A committee of the most prominent citizens has gone to President Castro and made representations of how hopelessly untenable is his position. But he insists on holding on until his forces are defeated in a decisive battle. It seems that this cannot be far distant.

President Castro is already planning what he shall do when the inevitable comes, but he will make a desperate fight before quitting, as he has no chance to escape. The only alternative is imprisonment. No attempt is now being made by the allies to conceal the fact that they are affording assistance to the revolutionists.

Blockade to Be Continued.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Great Britain and Germany came to an understanding four days ago to enforce the blockade of the Venezuelan coast precisely as though the negotiations for arbitration were not going on. It was doubtless in consequence of this understanding that the vessels at Puerto Cabello were taken, though both the foreign office and the navy department are yet without advices showing that vessels were taken or that marines were temporarily landed.

Vessels Seized.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Commodore Scheder telegraphs that the Germans have seized fifteen large Venezuelan sailing vessels at Puerto Cabello. The prizes were towed by the warships Slosch and Restaurador to Los Roques there they remain under guard. Otherwise there have been no developments at Puerto Cabello.

The official view here is that the blockading commanders acted quite in accordance with their instructions. The allied government's determination appears to be that, pending the signature of the arbitration protocol, the blockade within the limits agreed upon shall be sharply applied. Hence, unless the preliminaries for arbitration are arranged immediately, action similar to that adopted at Puerto Cabello will naturally be taken at other ports. By making the blockade felt, it is claimed President Castro's decisions will probably be hastened.

There is also an impression that President Castro ought to have a taste of the allies' powers while making up his mind, as a completely eventless blockade would make the allies rather ridiculous in the eyes of the Venezuelan people and of the rest of the world. It is pointed out by naval officers that a state of war exists, and that, therefore, acts of war ought to follow as rapidly as the circumstances warrant until the peace preliminaries are signed.

The German cruiser Sperber sailed today from Kiel for Venezuela.

STILL A DEADLOCK.

Dover, Del., Jan. 5.—With three-fourths of the members on the ground the outlook this afternoon is that a deadlock will delay the organization of the Delaware legislature which assembles here tomorrow. It is now known that the legislature is divided into 21 Democrats, 21 Union or Addicks Republicans, 9 regular or anti-Addicks Republicans, and one Republican whose status is in doubt. The Union Republican members held a conference today. They are anxious for the regular Republicans to go into joint caucus with them for the nomination of officers of the two houses, but present indications are that the regulars will refuse, and make nominations of their own, and a deadlock will be inevitable.

CREEPING BEAR'S ARREST.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 2.—"Creeping Bear," a full blood Cheyenne Indian, is a prisoner at headquarters, awaiting the result of injuries inflicted upon George Millard, an ex-policeman. The wounded man was taken to the rospital, wher ehis life is despaired of. The Indian asserts that Millard applied an insulting epithet to him, whereupon he struck him with a tomahawk. "Creeping Bear" came here from a reservation near El Reno, Okla., two months ago. He says he is a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, tight losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

AN OBJECT LESSON

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: "Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?"

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and, in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Governor Taft's Annual Report to the President.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the Philippine commission and a separate report by Governor Taft, made public at the War department, give a review of the results of the year's work of the commission and recommendations for legislation.

The governor is of the opinion that it may be possible to induce the sultan of Jolo to part with some of the rights he claims to the Jolo group and thus obviate many obstacles now encountered.

"Possibly far in the future," Governor Taft says, "control by datios may cease. For the present, however, it is necessary to provide a paternal, strong, but sympathetic government for these followers of Mohammed."

After speaking of the ravages of Asiatic cholera Governor Taft says:

"The bane of Philippine civilization in the past was ladronism and the present conditions are most favorable for its growth and maintenance. It is not certain whether in the depressed state of agriculture, with the temptations to ladronism, the constabulary will be able without the assistance of the military to stamp it out. Were there temptations to agriculture, were there prosperous conditions in the country, it would not be a troublesome matter to deal with, but when want and famine are staring people in the face the life of the freebooter forms to the desperate and the weak a very great attraction.

"The natural discontent with the government when suffering is at hand, promoted as it is by cholera restrictions and the high prices of rice and other commodities, which have been greatly enhanced by the depreciation of silver, might well have caused a new breaking out of the insurrection and in my judgment it speaks wonders for the ease with which this country may be governed in normal times that we have comparatively so little disorder sice the surrender of the insurgent arms in April."

WILL VISIT NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Arthur Paget, who is a member of a well known New York family, will revisit her native country for the first time since her marriage

MRS ARTHUR PAGET.

in England, and spend the winter in New York, is the announcement just made in society circles.

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

Wellfleet, Mass., Dec. 31.—Direct communication by wireless telegraphy between the United States and the Old World has been had for the first time by the exchange of messages by the Marconi system between the Wellfleet station and Poldhu, Cornwall. Wellfleet is six hundred miles further from Poldhu than the Tablehead station at Cape Breton, N. S.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 31.—The citizens of Sydney gave a monster banquet last night at the Sydney hotel to Mr. Marconi. The inventor, responding to the toasts to his health, referred to the assistance given him by the governments of the United States, Canada and Italy, and said that the public need not be surprised in the future if wireless messages were flashed across the Atlantic for one cent a word.

TO INCREASE POPULATION.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The latest proposal for remedying the falling off of population in France comes from Colonel Toutee of the general staff. He proposes that children and grandchildren have equal cession rights, so that a man with many children will receive a larger share than his brother, who may have none or few. An only child would be allowed to receive only one half of his father's estate, the other half going to the next heirs.

THE GREAT DURBAR.

King Edward VII Proclaimed Emperor of India.

Delhi, India, Jan. 1.—Tens of thousands of people of Delhi and from far and near began gathering at daybreak this morning on the great plain outside the city. There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar, that King Edward was Emperor of India.

The arrival at the amphitheatre of the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, and other dignitaries, and the princes was one of the brilliant episodes of the day.

Amid the acclamations of the people the duke took his seat at the left of the throne, while the duchess proceeded to a place behind the throne.

Then the approach of the viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his bodyguard clad in white, blue and gold and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage.

The whole ceremony of the durbar was favored with brilliant sunshine. Lady Curzon was dressed in pale blue chiffon trimmed with passementerie. She wore a flower hat. Lord Curzon was in full political uniform, with cocked hat. The Duke of Connaught had on a field marshal's uniform, and the Duchess of Connaught wore a costume of cream lace over white silk, with silver trimmings, and a green toque. When the Curzons reachedthe dais, the viceroy and the Duke of Connaught saluted each other and Lady Curzon curtsied to the Duchess of Connaught.

Lord Curzon read the message from Edward. He spoke for thirty minutes, standing most of the time with one foot on a silver footstool. During the reception of the princes and chiefs, the Duchess and Lady Curzon stood behind their husbands, not participating in that part of the ceremony, except in the case of Begum of Bhopal, a Mohammedan princess, who was heavily veiled.

After the presentation of the notabilities, the viceroy and the Duke of Connaught stepped forward and shook hands with Lady Curzon.

Delhi, India, Dec. 31.—In commemoration of the coronation Durbar, orders have have been issued to release certain classes of military offenders, and 13,138 prisoners who are in civil jails.

INDIANOLA TROUBLE.

Indianola, Miss., Jan. 5.—The town of Indianola now has a private postoffice. A mail rider, paid by the citizens, goes to Heathman for the mail, and it is distributed on arrival by a man selected for that purpose. The department has ordered the mail for Indianola sent to Greenville, and many of the citizens are receiving their mail through that point, but the majority have instructed their correspondents to address them at Heathman.

The idea has got abroad in the Delta country that there is something of a race war at Indianola, and the mayor has been bombarded with telegrams from the neighborhood offering assistance in the form of men, guns and ammunition.

The people are advised by lawyers that they have the right to designate to what point the mail for the town shall be sent.

Every effort is being made to suppress any trouble that might grow out of the closing of the postoffice. A cordon of deputy sheriffs has been thrown around the town.

Sheriff A. C. Fox, of this county, said that if Minnie Cox wanted to open the postoffice and feared violence, he would deputise a sufficient com ment of men to guard the office and patrol the town. The colored postmistress has made no application to the authorities for protection.

Office to Be Reopened.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, today conferred with Postmaster General Payne on the situation at Indianola, Miss., where the postoffice has been closed as a result of antagonism to the negro postmaster. Subsequently, Senator McLaurin stated that he believed the office would be reopened this week. Mr. Payne said that the office will be reopened if there is no intimidation of the postmaster.

OPPOSE THE PLAN.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—Employes of the Homestead plant of the United States Steel Corporation interviewed as to the plan of the trust to share its profits with its men expressed themselves as decidedly opposed to the proposition.

The Homestead plant employs some 7,000 men, who would be entitled to the profit-sharing. Of a score of these workmen who were interviewed not one favored the move. Instead each condemned it. They gave many reasons why it would not be a good thing.

One of these reasons was that under the proposition submitted the amount of stock that the majority of the workmen can buy is limited to a few shares. The workmen claim that only the department and general superintendents who draw large salaries will be able to purchase enough stock to make an investment worth while.

Another objection was that stock will not be delivered to the employes for five years and if the workman leaves the employ of the trust before that time he loses his stock. The objectors assert that the five years provision is virtually a contract to hold the men in the company's service for that length of time.

MINERS' WAGES.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 2.—Statistics on hours and wages of employes for 1901, have been forwarded to the mine strike commission by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company. Among the items of the summary are these:

Number of collieries, 19; number of employes, 11,292; average earnings of miners, $628.93; average earnings of laborers, $363.72; percentage of cars docked 2; average number of ten hour days breakers worked, 205; average number of days breaker started 260; average number of hours breaker worked per day, 7 8-10; average number of hours contract miners worked, per 10 hour day, 6.53; number of company hands, 996; average earnings of company hands, $514.23; average earnings of boys, $204.10; average earnings of all employes, $432.63.

A QUEER DISEASE.

New Decatur, Ala., Dec. 31.—Rev. Dr. Marks, a retired Methodist clergyman, aged 80 years, is dead near Shelbyville, Tenn., from a disease which baffled the diagnosis of skilled physicians from New York, Chicago and many other cities.

A thin sheet of cartilage or bone commencing its growth four years ago, encircled his body from the pelvis to the chest, gradually suspending the functions of the organs until death ensued. The pressure of the cartilaginous growth upon the heart and other organs of respiration is believed to have been the immediate cause of death.

More Arbitration.

Lapaz, Bolivia, Jan. 1.—A treaty has been signed by the Bolivian minister of foreign affairs and the Peruvian minister plenipotentiary naming President Roca, of Argentina, arbitrator in the boundary disputes between Peru and Bolivia.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DO THIS

For Your Own Sake.

I am not asking for money. I have discovered a new treatment. It has been thoroughly tested in more than ten thousand cases. It cures when all else fails. No matter what your trouble is or who says you cannot be cured, please write to me. Tell me in confidence the leading symptoms of your disease, how long you have been suffering, etc., and I will diagnose your case, write you fully in regard to the exact nature of your disease and explain my guaranteed home treatment. This will positively not cost you a single cent. Is this not worth a postal card to you? My advice and diagnosis of your disease alone will repay you many times for your trouble of writing. You need not even take the treatment unless you wish; but please let me explain it to you. It has cured so many who have been given up to die, that I think, you ought at least to know about it. If you will write me at once, I will send you free, a copy of my latest book entitled **"How to be Cured and How to Cure Others."** This work is brimful of invaluable information. It should be in every home. It is quite a costly work and I cannot afford to give it away promiscuously. It is for the sick only; so please state nature of your disease, and address

COSTS YOU NOTHING.

Prof. Thos. F. Adkin,
Offices, 180 N. Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK'S NEW CHIEF

Gen. Greene, th Soldier, Who Is Police Commissioner.

New York, Jan. 6.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, the new head of New York's police department, has inspired a wholesome fear among the clique of law breakers that in the past has considered itself altogether immune. But a great change has taken place in the few days that

GEN. F. V. GREENE.

Commissioner Greene has held office. Offenders realize that he "means business;" inspectors know that laxity will result in decapitation. General Greene is a scholar, a scientist and a soldier. He is now in his 53d year. When a lad he was appointed to West Point, from which academy he was graduated in 1870 first in a class of fifty-eight. He began his career in the army as an engineer, was later astronomer and surveyor for the United States government, and assisted in running the boundary line between this country and the British possessions in the Northwest. Twenty-four years ago he was sent by the secretary of war to watch the Turko-Russian conflict. His observations in that field are standard works in army literature. In 1889 he entered the national guard as a major, and four years later was elected colonel of the First Brigade. When the war with Spain broke out he was sent to Cuba as colonel of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. Elevation to brigadier general followed, and he then assumed command of the Third division of the army in the Philippines.

Brigadier-General John W. Clous, of the regular army, retired, was a candidate to be police commissioner to succeed Colonel Partridge, but General Greene was selected by Mayor Low. General Clous is a veteran of the civil war. He retired after forty years' of service.

UINTAH OIL FIELDS.

Evanston, Wyo., Jan. 2.—The rush for claims in the Uintah oil fields continues, and from the present outlook not more than a week will elapse before the files will have been completed. So far as known there has been no bloodshed, although shots were exchanged in many cases.

Fires, marking the corners of claims were lighted by thousands, and these, together with hundreds of locators camped near them, presented the appearance of a bivouac at war.

Col. Ketchum, at the head of twelve cowboys well armed and mounted, carried the Aspah country by storm. At midnight they rode forward down the section lines, setting stakes as they came to the corners. As the first stakes were being driven, they were greeted by a volley of gunshots from opposing locators, but the bullets all went wide of their marks. Swinging to their saddles, the party darted forward, nor did they cease until they had located every section open for filing. Then, retracing their way, they found that the opposing parties had in many cases pulled their stakes and burned them. These were replaced, and the triumphant party returned to put their claims on record.. In the Spring Valley country there were fist fights on every side.

ANOTHER DODGE.

New York, Jan. 5.—Of the 1,400 immigrants arriving in this port last Tuesday on the Belgravia of the Hamburg-American line 256 appeared in the ship's manifest with addresses in New York City, to which they intended going. Careful investigation made by immigration inspectors proves that 52 per cent. of the New York addresses are fictitious. There are good reasons for believing that the false addresses were furnished by men who are in a conspiracy to flood America with the pauper population of Europe.

NEW LORPEDO BOAT.

Boston, Jan. 5.—After waiting for two days for good weather, the torpedo boat destroyer McDonough, built by the Fore-river Ship and Engine company, of Massachusetts, was speeded over a measured mile at Wood End, Provincetown, yesterday. She exceeded her contract requirement of 28 knots, making on eleg at a rate of 28.56. The best two runs over the mile averaged 28.02, which was the speed which gained her acceptance by the government board.

A BUSTED TRUST.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—The $20,000,000 malleable castings consolidation announced last month as an assured thing, has gone to pieces. It is said that the support of former Judge Elbert R. Gary, Max Pam and their associates in the United States Steel corporation, was withdrawn on the ground that conditions are not opportune for the launching of such a concern, and this led to the deal being dropped for an indefinite time.

SAGASTA'S STORMY LIFE ENDED

PREMIER SAGASTA.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—Former Premier Sagasta died at 11 o'clock last night. At half-past 6 he had an attack of heart failure, and it was then thought he was dead; he rallied, however, and lived for four hours and a half. His funeral will take place Friday. The cabinet has decided on a state funeral.

Senor Sagasta's death was due to bronchitis and gastric trouble. His family was at the deathbed and former Liberal members of the cabinet were near their old leader. A bishop administered the last sacrament in the afternoon.

The news of the former premier's death created a painful impression throughout Madrid. King Alfonso expressed profound regret.

Senor Sagasta's intellect was unimpaired until his last hours. He talked to his daughter, the presidents of the senate and of congress and to the Archbishop of Toledo.

King Alfonso has written a letter of sympathy to Senor Sagasta's family. During the former premier's illness the queen mother and other members of the royal family frequently sent officials to inquire as to his progress.

Senor Sagasta has often been called the craftiest man in Europe. He certainly was the strongest statesman of Spain.

Praxedes Mateo Sagasta was of noble birth and was born at Torrecilla de Cameros in July, 1827. His father desired him to study engineering and for many years the young man practiced this profession, but he soon drifted into politics and was elected to the cortes for the first time in 1854. With this event began his aspirations to be a leader, even though an unsuccessful one, and in this strife for leadership he soon found himself in trouble. Even during his first term he became imbroiled in an insurrection and two years later was forced to flee to France under fear of being arrested as a traitor. He returned, however, when a general amnesty was declared and gave himself to newspaper work, editing a progressist paper, in which his articles grew more and more trenchant and sweeping as the years passed by.

In 1866 he was condemned to death for treason and again was forced to flee to France, remaining in exile two years until the overthrow of Isabella II., when he returned to Spain and was appointed minister of interior by the provisional government. He became more and more reactionary and in 1870 declared several of the larger cities, including Barcelona to be in a state of siege because his policy was not obeyed. His following had grown, however, and in 1874 he was elected premier. His history thereafter was that of constantly forming new cabinets and having them dissolved. Though parties came and went, he remained premier. He came especially into prominence at the time when General Weyler was perpetrating his butcheries in Cuba and the people of the United States had awakened to the need of advocating the rights of liberty for the islanders.

When the clash finally came, when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, when General Woodford presented the famous note to the Spanish government, Sagasata asked time to test the new system of autonomy in Cuba, but the Spanish people flamed into indignation both over the United States' note and Senor Sagasta's delay and forced the cortes to adopt measures not calculated to conciliate the United States. When war was finally declared the cortes supported the cabinet throughout, but it did so grudgingly and not without a fusillade of attacks upon the administration in general and Sagasta in particular.

As the United States achieved victory after victory these attacks increased and the cortes vented its disappointment on Sagasta. The press and people also blamed him for the Spanish defeats and Sagasta tendered his resignation. He was ordered, however, to retain his office and form a new cabinet, composed of ministers who were ready to fight the war to the bitter end. This cabinet, however, was short-lived. Again the queen ordered Sagasta to form a new cabinet, which he did, and with this cabinet bowed to the inevitable and signed the peace protocol with the United States.

The following year Sagasta, wearied of the constant bickering and quarreling in his new cabinet, peremptorily stated he would resign his office and leave the country unless the cortes were dissolved or his restignation accepted, and, taking the latter horn of the dilemma, the queen accepted his resignation and ordered Senor Silvela to form a conservative cabinet. From the time the treaty of Paris was signed Senor Sagasta sought to be allowed to retire into private life. Once, at a time of a financial crisis, he was called to the premiership to direct the work of the financial reconstruction of Spain, but having tided the country over its most critical danger he retired to his home in the Andalusian hills, where he lived until his death after scarcely two years passed in rest and quietude.

LEMON JUICE

Will Destroy the Bacilli of Typhoid Fever.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—That lemon juice will destroy the typhoid germs in water is announced authoritatively by the Chicago health department after careful experiments extending over three days. One teaspoonful of the juice to half a glass of water is known to be a good combination, and repeated trials have invariably produced the same result. Every germ was killed.

Further tests will be made at once to ascertain how small an amount of lemon juice will destroy the bacilli.

Dr. Reynolds is also investigating the properties of manufactured citric acid. If the acid will take the place of the lemon a great saving will be accomplished, for it is inexpensive as compared with lemons.

The action of the lemon juice is to cause the bacilli to shrivel up and die. Their power to produce the poison which causes typhoid is thus destroyed, and water which in its original state was highly dangerous to drink becomes as innocuous as if it had been distilled.

The investigations and announcement of the Chicago health authorities are the result of an announcement made on Christmas day by Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician. Dr. Ferguson announced that the lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid. It had long been known that certain acids would kill the bacilli, but their effect was also to kill human beings. The harmless acid in lemons was entirely overlooked until Dr. Ferguson chanced to drop a little lemon juice into a culture tube containing typhoid germs. To his amazement he discovered that they died almost immediately, and he at once began further experiments, which resulted in the announcement of the discovery.

When the news reached here on Christmas day experiments were at once began by the laboratory experts. At the close of office hours on Saturday they found that Dr. Ferguson's claims were completely sustained by their results. The report of Dr. Jaques, the medical director of the laboratory, tells the story in technical language:

"The following experiment was made in the laboratory to test the value of lemon juice in destroying the typhoid fever bacilli. One hundred and twenty cc. of bouillon was inoculated with bacillus typhoid. The flask was placed in the incubator at 90 degrees for twelve hours. At the end of this period 494 cc. of lemon juice was added. At the end of four hours plates were inoculated from this flask. The plates, at the end of twenty-four hours showed no growth."

Commenting on the lemon juice test in London, Dr. Ferguson said:

"Typhoid germs must be taken into the stomach in order to cause typhoid fever. If, therefore, people will put a drop or two of lemon juice in the water they drink they will be safe."

Spain for Gold.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—Finance Minister Villaverde is preparing for presentation to the chamber a financial scheme providing for the free coinage of gold and the absolute prohibition of the coinage of silver. The budget surpluses will be employed in the improvement of the monetary circulation.

CHINA'S DEBT.

Pekin, Jan. 3.—The signatories of the Chinese peace protocol, except the American, have consulted their respective governments and practically have decided to identically notify China that her failure to fulfill the obligations provided for by the protocol will entail grave consequences. A strong sentiment exists in favor of a compromise if China will admit that the protocol demands the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis and confine her arguments to the hardships resulting from the increase of the debt by nearly 20 per cent since the signing of the protocol, through the depreciation in the value of silver and the probable further increase from the expected adoption of the gold standard in the Philippines and the Straits Settlements. But the powers refuse to waive the plain interpretation of the protocol. The danger exists that if China maintains her position some of the powers may repudiate the peace agreement and take aggressive action in China.

THE KAN SU TROUBELS.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.—A military officer has arrived here from Kan Su province to procure munitions of war and supplies for the commander of the imperial forces. He reports that all the imperial troops enlisted in Kan Su, together with a majority of the Mohammedans there, are only awaiting Tung Fuh Siang's signal to march on Pekin, expel the foreigners and uphold the dowager empress. Prince Tuan is expected to co-operate with Tung Fuh Siang with a force of Mongolians.

Hong Kong dispatches to Japanese papers, dated December 10, state that one-half of Kwangsi province is now in the hands of bandits.

THE DYING KING.

Dresden, Saxony, Jan. 3.—King George is evidently growing weaker. His pulse is extremely irregular and occasionally is imperceptible. The attending physicians are stimulating his majesty with quinine. The king's heart action is feeble and his temperature vacillates 5½ degrees in half a day, falling to 92½. His majesty's condition has grown worse through the insistence of the patient in discharging government business.

Free to Everyone.

A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

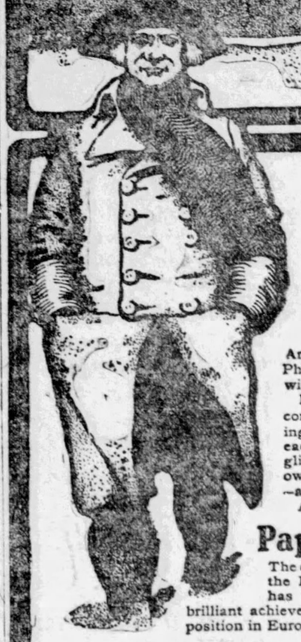
Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

EARLY WINTER NUMBERS OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Established 1728 by Benjamin Franklin and regularly published for 175 years



To Begin January 17

GOLDEN FLEECE

The American Adventures of a Fortune-Hunting Lord

In this sparkling serial story of American society Mr. David Graham Phillips makes us personally acquainted with a certain type of Englishman.

His campaign, begun on the liner, is continued in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago. In each of these cities we are given a glimpse of the local "Smart Set" and its own peculiar fads and foibles. The end—an unexpected one—comes in Chicago.

Another strong feature now running:

Papers by De Blowitz

The distinguished Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. For thirty years he has been of the inner circle, and his brilliant achievements have won for him a unique position in European politics.

February 1st the subscription price will be increased FROM $1.00 TO $2.00 per year. Send a Dollar now and secure a Two-Dollar Magazine for half price. The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa.

INSULTS FROM SULTAN

Moro Chief Writes Abusive Letters Inviting War.

Washington, Jan. 6.—"Swine who eat swine," is the latest compliment tendered American soldiers in Mindanao by the Sultan of Bacalod and the panadungan of that place. These two Filipino "braves" of the Moro tribe, have caused the American troops no little annoyance since the occupation by their guerrilla warfare. The following is an example of the letters received at the war department in the last Philippine mail, it was sent to the American officers in Mindanao bearing the impramata of the sultan and the panadungan of Bacalod:

"We want war if you do not get out of here and go back to the sea, because neather the sultan of Bacalod nor the panadungan wants to be your friend. Within this month we want the war to begin, and if you do not want you are a lot of cowardly rascals.

"Follow our Mohammedan religion.

"Do not look for their Mausers, for we have them. They were captured by Bantuas and Buarsing, people of the sultan of Bacolod. We send our regards to the four generals and their vermin. If you do not want to go from here, come to this place, and the sultan and panadungan will take care of you, for you are a lot of hogs that eat hogs, and in not presenting yourselves at Bacolod look out, for we shall go to fight you."

The advices show that neighbors of the Bacolod chief are quite friendly to the Americans, the sultan of Uato having visited camp Vicars.

PRINCESS LOUISE.

Dresden, Saxony, Jan. 5.—The German consul at Geneva has received the necessary permission to serve a writ on the Crown Princess Louise in connection with the suit for divorce brought against her by the crown prince of Saxony. It

PRINCESS LOUISE.

is not thought that the effort at reconciliation will amount to anything.

A court bulletin issued today says:

"The king, who has been suffering from influenza since December 10, has improved somewhat. Since January 3 he has been without fever and his appetite has been better. At the same time catarrh of the lungs, a distressing cough and restlessness at night continue."

MARCUS ISLAND.

Honolulu, Jan. 5.—A fire causing a a loss of over $100,000 occurred here yesterday. The fire started in the general merchandise store of L. B. Kerr & Co., and probaby was caused by defective electric wiring. J. F. Morgan also sustained heavy loss.

A letter received here from Thomas Fiteh, the Washington attorney for the Marcus Island Guano company, says that Japan is relinquishing her claim to Marcus Island and is willing to allow the United States to take possession. Japan also will deport her subjects now on the island and is ready to pay as a reasonable indemnity $10,000 on account of the loss sustained in the trip of the schooner Julia Whalen, which was refused a landing on the island.

Boers to Serve.

Cape Town, Dec. 31.—A detachment of one hundred Boers who have volunteered for military service in Somali sails from here next week.

RURAL POSTAL ROUTES

Their Number More Than Doubled Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.

It seems almost incredible that during the past year—the year ending January 1, 1903, there has been an increase of over one hundred per cent in the number of free delivery postal routes established in the country. Just a year ago there were 6,211 routes in working operation. At the close of business on the night of December 31, 1902, there were 12,574, or 6,263 more than twelve months before. The facts given in this article are in addition to those contained in the annual report of Mr. A. W. Machen, of Toledo, Ohio, the superintendent of this division of the postal service, but they serve to further illustrate the wonderful growth and marvelous workings of that important branch of the government's postal system. Mr. Machen took charge of the work at its inception in 1896, and the first route was established in October of that year. With truly prophetic foresight and in the face of depressing objections he insisted that the system could be speedily perfected and extended until it took in such portions of the country as were available for its operations. It is estimated that by Jahnary 1, 1904, one-half of the contemplated work will have been completed and that by July 1, 1905, the service will have been established throughout all the territory where it is practicable. The deficiency of $500,000 recently granted by congress will enable the department to establish about 2,500 routes for which favorable reports are now on file. By July next 15,000 letter carriers will be serving from nine to nine and one-half millions of the country population. Mr. Machen believes that the appropriation asked for for next year, $12,000,000, will be granted. This will be sufficient to not only meet the salaries of the 15,000 carriers now at work, but permit the appointment of 10,000 additional ones.

The work has reached that high state of perfection and accuracy of detail for which the superintendent has striven from the start.

It is a matter of some gratification to the people of Ohio that their state should be one of the first four having the largest number of routes in operation. Fully one-third of all the carriers appointed have been in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and the bulk of those now under contemplation are to be in the west and middle west.

Rumor here still clings to the report given out some time ago that Justice Shiras, of the supreme court, will retire during the February recess and Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, O., governor of the Philippine Islands, be appointed as his successor. Judge Shiras will have reached the age limit of seventy years at that time, and his retirement will be in line with the policy of the court from the start.

TOBACCO SMUGGLERS.

New York, Dec. 31.—Nevada N. Stranahan, collector of the port, from certain evidence in his hands, believes that there is a regularly organized gang of tobacco smugglers engaged in bringing the leaf into this country on the North Atlantic passenger liners. He is satisfied that he knows the principals in the illegal traffic and he is preparing now to close the nets around them and arrest the ringleaders in the scheme and as many of their tools and underlings as he can lay hands on and find legal proof against. In line with his plans to root out the evil many seizures of tobacco have been made recently. Mr. Stranahan said today:

"Practically every month since I have been in office seizures of smuggled tobacco have been made. Always it has been Sumatra wrappers, on which the duty is $1.85 a pound. Every evidence points to an organized trade and I am satisfied that I know the men behind it. The stokers and sailors whom we have arrested have had their fines paid in every case."

Greeting From Honolulu.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Postmaster General Payne today received the following cablegram from Honolulu:

"The postmaster and staff at Honolulu send compliments of the season to the postmaster general.

"JOSEPH MOATS, Postmaster."

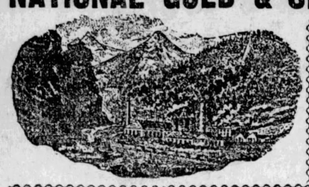
Ten Weeks For Ten Cents.

Strange as it may appear, that big family paper, the Rocky Mountain Weekly, of Denver, Col., founded 1859 will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c, clubs of six 50c; 17 for $1; special offer solely to introduce the paper. Latest mining news and illustrations of grand scenery each week, also true stories of love and adventure; address as above and mention THE BLADE; stamps taken

HERE IS EVIDENCE

The best in the world that the stock offered for sale by the now celebrated

NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.



is based on a first-class, high-grade mining proposition. During the month of December we sold MR. J. P. McCREEDY, a department manager of THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, of Chicago, 5,000 shares in our Company, he having heard that the Company had well known, responsible business men connected with it who had entire charge of its affairs. After purchasing this stock, he made a business trip to California, and on his way back, unbeknown to us, he stopped off and personally inspected our properties at Stein's Pass. After thoroughly investigating them, immediately upon his return to Chicago he wrote us as follows:

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
WICK DEPARTMENT,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF N. Y.
34 CLARK STREET,
J. P. McCREEDY.
CHICAGO, ILL., December 24, 1903.

National Gold and Silver Mining Co.,
70 La Salle St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—

I subscribed for 5,000 shares of your stock. Since then I have been upon your properties at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, and as a result of my personal investigation you may double my subscription, as I found the mines in every respect as represented in your prospectus.

Yours very truly,

J. P. McCreedy

This ought to be conclusive evidence that our proposition is right, as this keen business man would not invest his money in it if he had not found that it was fully as good or even better than represented in our Prospectus.

Saturday, January 17th, 1903,

we shall close the sale of this present allotment of stock which is selling at 15 CENTS PER DOLLAR SHARE, and that date will be the last you can secure any stock at that price, as it will be advanced 33⅓ per cent at that time.

YOU SHOULD NOT DELAY A MINUTE

in securing some of this stock if you want to get an investment that is bound to pay you a

Large Income for Life.

The value of this mine is not prospective, but certain. All of the prospecting has been done. The ore has been found and thoroughly tested, and is rich in gold and silver. We actually have $200,000.00 of this rich gold and silver ore all mined and on the dump ready for the concentrating mill, which will soon be completed, and over $2,000,000.00 opened up in the mine and ready for hoisters.

This Company is Managed by Men of Recognized Ability

and known integrity who have made splendid commercial success—men whose previous commercial accomplishments guarantee the stability and success of this undertaking.

The Following Table Shows You What You Can Get For Your Money.

$1,500 will buy	10,000	Shares, par	$10,000
750 will buy	5,000	Shares, par	5,000
150 will buy	1,000	Shares, par	1,000
75 will buy	500	Shares, par	500
30 will buy	200	Shares, par	200
15 will buy	100	Shares, par	100

If it is not convenient to pay for the stock in cash, we will reserve any reasonable amount upon a payment of 25 per cent with order, 25 per cent in 30 days and 50 per cent in 60 days.

President, MARK R. SHERMAN, formerly Vice President and Director of the Western State Bank of Chicago.

Secretary, SAMUEL W. WINN, formerly Bank Cashier and Manager of the Securities Department.

Treasurer, EDWIN HEARTT, practical miner of years of experience who is now on the ground overseeing the construction of our plant.

Write us to Reserve you a Block of these Shares.

For this allotment will go quickly. Many are having shares reserved while getting money ready. Why not you? Our Prospectus tells the story. It is FREE and the most straightforward story of a mining opportunity ever offered. Write for it to-day.

Please mention this paper.

THE NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING Co.
Suite Z, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Astonishing Totals and Values for the 1902 Crops.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Final returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture from the regular and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents, show the acreage, production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1902 to have been as follows:

Crops.	Acreage acres.	Production.
Corn	94,043,613	2,523,648,312 bu
Winter wheat	28,541,126	411,788,000 bu
Spr'g. wheat	17,620,998	258,274,342 bu
Oats	28,653,144	987,342,712 bu
Barley	4,661,065	134,954,023 bu
Rye	1,975,548	23,639,592 bu
Buckwheat	804,889	14,529,770 bu
Potatoes	2,965,587	284,632,787 bu
Hay	29,825,227	59,857,576 tons
Tobacco	1,030,734	$21,823,963 lbs
Flaxseed	3,739,709	29,284,889 bu

Crops—	Dec. 1st, 1902. Farm Value
Corn	$1,017,017,349
Winter wheat	266,727,475
Spring wheat	155,496,642
Oats	203,584,852
Barley	61,898,634
Rye	17,080,293
Buckwheat	8,654,704
Potatoes	134,114,436
Hay	542,038,384
Tobacco	$80,472,506
Flaxseed	30,814,061

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to $947,164,679, which is a decrease for the month of $10,932,602, which is largely accounted for by an increase of nearly $10,-600,000 in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $914,541,240.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,255,710.

Debt bearing no interest, $395,777,109.

Total, $1,311,574,059.

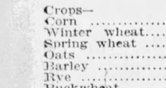
This amount, however, does not include $376,574,089 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, $150,000,000; trust funds, $856,574,069; general fund, $156,290,-632; in national bank depositaries, $150,-216,898. Total, $1,331,081,200, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $966,671,820, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $364,409,380.

THE GRANT RELICS.

Washington, Jan. 2.—A valuable collection of relics of the tour of President and Mrs. Grant around the world have been placed for the first time on public exhibition in the national museum here. Their transfer to the government will be provided for by Mrs. Grant's executor. They consist of an ancient cabinet of exquisite lacquer work, inlaid with gold, presented by the empress of Japan; a pair of large modern bronze vases, embossed, blazoned and decorated, presented by the emperor of Japan; a lady's gold dressing case in the shape of an urn, with several smaller cups, the gift of the king and queen of Siam; a lady's silver perfume toilet set of ornamental and classical design, with the filagree, and a chest containing old manuscripts, including poems and other writings, of great antiquity. The collection was placed beside that of General Grant's relics, which have been in the government's custody for several years.

ONE PAIR OF EYES

To a Life-Time  Take Care of Them

With Our Chart You Fit Yourself at Home. We save you the Jeweler's or Optician's profit. Warranted

German Silver Spectacles, - - - - $1.00
Gold Spectacles - - - - - - - $2.00
Send for our Fitting Chart—FREE.

DIAMOND OPTICAL COMPANY
1314 Adams St. TOLEDO, OHIO.

ATLANTIC COAST PATROL

Important Part of New System of Naval Mobilization.

Washington, Jan. 2.—One of the most important developments of the new system of naval mobilization adopted by the navy department is the establishment of a coast division of the North Atlantic squadron. Its duty will be to patrol the Atlantic coast. Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, now in command of the League Island navy yard, will be given the command, with the battleship Texas as his flagship, the squadron including the monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Terror, Arkansas and the monitors Nevada and Florida, as soon as they are commissioner, together with the torpedo-boat destroyers Decatur and Chauncey, half a dozen torpedo boats, comprising a torpedo-boat flotilla and the sub-marine Holland and the submarines Adder and Moccasin when they are commissioned.

DEWEY'S FLEET.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Navy department has received the following cable from Admiral Dewey, dated San Juan, P. R.:

"Combined squadrons reassembled at Culebra visited various West Indian ports, most cordially welcomed; effect satisfactory in every respect. Fleet continuing tactical exercises. Marine and torpedo flotilla engaged in special drills, including night attack by the latter upon designated ships; E. Brailey, coal passer, drowned in sinking of Newark's steam cutter by collision with torpedo boat."

TWO NEW CRUISERS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—Bids for the construction of the two most powerful armored cruisers ever designed for the United States navy were opened at the navy department today and within a day or two it is probable the result will be announced and the contracts awarded. It is said the bidding for the construction of these two ships has been unusually active, proposals having been received from nearly every concern in the country having a plant capable of turning out a warship of the desired type.

The two ships will cost not less than $6,000,000 each and will be the costliest vessels in the navy, the price being greater by several hundred thousand dollars than that of the heaviest battleship. The cruisers will be known as the Tennessee and the Washington, and are the vessels about which a disagreement arose in the board of construction as to whether power should be sacrificed to speed. A negative decision was reached.

The yards awarded the contracts will receive from the government not less than $4,000,000 each for the construction of hulls and machinery, and the armor factories will receive practically the remainder. Nearly two years' time was devoted by the experts to the designs for these cruisers and it will be at least three years before they are completed.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires here, and Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, closed an agreement at the state department today by arrangement, signing separately, though in pursuit of a common purpose. Naturally in the incomplete state of the canal negotiations the state department officials are unwilling to discuss details. Mr. Cromwell, however, was willing to be quoted that now, in the judgment of the canal company officials, the negotiations are progressing satisfactorily and promise to result in a settlement and the signing of a treaty.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In the Capital Regarding Invitations to White House.

Washington, Dec. 31.—There is a new disturbance in local society. Recently an impromptu girls' party given by Alice Roosevelt caused a debutante belle to desert her specially invited guests and appear "as by summons," at the White House. Miss Roosevelt is not involved in the muddle, but the incident illustrates the strange light in which society women regard invitations to the White House.

Miss Carolyn Postlethwaite, daughter of Mrs. William M. Postlethwaite, invited eighteen debutantes and as many young men to celebrate her brilliant debut at a dinner last Saturday. That afternoon Miss Roosevelt ascertained that her father and mother were going to the theatre and that she would have a free evening. Thereupon she invited a number of shoolgirl friends to the White House that evening for an oldtime dormitory party. One of these was Miss Carolyn Postlethwaite.

Mrs. Postlethwaite took the telephone message and accepted in her daughter's name, notwithstanding the fact that her daughter was to be the hostess at the dinner at her own house.

In some way Miss Roosevelt heard of the dinner, and drove to the Postlethwaite residence, saw Miss Carolyn and explained that under no circumstances would she think of interfering with her dinner program. Matters at this point were settled satisfactorily.

When Mrs. Postlethwaite heard of the new arrangement she informed her daughter that an unpardonable breach of etiquette had been committed, and that she (the daughter) must go to the White House, as such an invitation, however informal, was always a command in the face of which every other social obligation should be abandoned.

The young lady went. Mrs. Postlethwaite met her daughter's guests with the announcement that she would have to preside in place of Miss Carolyn, as the latter had been "summoned to the White House."

None of the young ladies, of equal social standing with the daughter of the house, was aware of any function at the White House. Many of them were much disappointed at the disappearance of their young hostess, and the affair, trifling as it is, may lead to a reorganization of the etiquette governing White House invitations.

Miss Roosevelt, as well as the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, is very careful about such impromptu invitations since the unhappy occasion last year when M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, felt called upon to desert a dinner party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh because of a belated invitation to the White House. On this occasion M. Cambon was called away almost as his guests were arriving.

This incident has caused the Roosevelts to be careful not to interfere with previous arrangements, and they have over and over again expressed the desire that people hastily invited would inform them if any previous obligation had been undertaken. Washington folks, however, cannot be taught to see matters in this light.

Mrs. Postlethwaite is the widow of the Rev. William M. Postlethwaite, who was appointed by President Arthur a chaplain at West Point before he had been naturalized as an American citizen. She was Miss Sallie Ellis, of New York city, and possesses a large fortune.

AMERICAN FORESTRY.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The American Forestry association opened its twenty-first annual meeting here today. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson made an address, in which he said that the department is experimenting to ascertain which trees are best adapted to different localities. Over 100,000 plants, he said, will be sent out for the experiment during the coming year.

The report of the board of directors showed that greater interest is being manifested in forestry and in the movement for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian mountains. The bill providing for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres at a cost not to exceed $10,000,000, it was stated, will be pressed at this session of Congress. There were 383 members elected during the year, making a total membership of 2,136. Addresses were made by Dr. B. Fernwa, director of the New York state college of forestry; Professor Henry S. Graves, director of Yale forestry school, Dr. C. A. Chenck, director of the Biltmore forestry school, and George B. Sudworth and William L. Hall, of the government bureau of forestry.

STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Washington, Dec. 31.—A proposal that the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island in New York harbor be transferred to the government has been received by Secretary Root from the commission in charge of the statue. Since last spring, when the treasury department decided that the statue should not be used longer as a light house, the quartermaster general's department of the army has maintained a light in Liberty's torch for sentimental and patriotic reasons. This arrangement is unsatisfactory, however, in that there is no certainty how long the practice will be continued, and the commission in charge, of which Col. Pinchot is president, has suggested to Mr. Root that he secure legislation by congress for the transfer of the statue to the government. The commission promises that if the transfer is made it will turn over to the United States treasury a fund of $40.000 for the maintenance of the statue as a work of art and an aid to navigation. Mr. Root will give the subject his earliest attention.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Dr. David Jayne Hill, first assistant secretary of state, will relinquish that post this month to become United States minister to Switzerland. He will be succeeded as first assistant by Francis B. Loomis, at present United States minister to Portugal. Mr. Loomis will be succeeded at Lisbon by Charles Page Bryan, who has been confined as minister to Switzerland but who has never assumed that post.

MINISTER FOUGHT FIRE IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL

London, Jan. 6.—There was considerable alarm at the chapel royal, St. James' Palace, this morning, owing to the sudden outbreak of fire in the Christmas decorations above the altar. The chapel was crowded, the occasion being the annual Epiphany service. The draft carried the flame of a candle to the decorations, but before the blaze had made much headway the officiating clergyman mounted the altar and tore down the burning holly.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Draft Co., W. B. 8, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

Senator Hoar Has Introduced a Sweeping Measure.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senator Hoar's bill for the regulation of trusts and corporations, which, in many respects, is the most sweeping and far-reaching that has yet been proposed, has been completed and made public.

The measure has three objects. The first is to provide the attorney-general with an additional fund of $500,000 with which to enforce all laws regulating interstate commerce and corporare engaged in interstate commerce.

The second is to procure publicity of all matters affecting the public welfare connected with state corporations that are esngaged in interstate commerce.

Third, it seeks to prevent discrimination in sales of product and in transportation by interstate commerce corporations and to make it practically impossible for any corporation to drive smaller competitors out of business through underselling or to prescribe terms and to whom products shall be sold.

The chief paint on which Senator Hoar's bill will be assailed by the friends of the trust in Congress will be that, according to them, it infringes the right of contract which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the several states.

Senator Hoar is very much in favor of his measure and will make a speech in advocacy of it soon after the Senate reconvenes. As he gave notice of the bill by title before the holiday recess it is to all intents and purposes introduced in the Senate now.

Inasmuch as Senator Hoar claims to have been the author of the Sherman anti-trust law and is chairman of the committee which will handle any anti-trust legislation that is enacted by the Senate, his bill will be studied with great attention.

The bill appropriates $500,000 to enforce its its provisions. It goes into effect June 30, 1904, if enacted, and provides that all corporations shall annually file statements of the amounts of its capital stock and its market value, how much paid in; names of all officers and agents; amount of dividends; its connection with other stock companies; the attorney-general has power to obtain any statement regarding the business at any time; conspiracies in restraint of trade or discrimination are made punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment of not over a year, or both; books of corporations must be open for inspection by the attorney-general at all times; provision is made for the prosecution of offending corporations under the act and for the prohibition of its further interstate trade if convicted.

BIG GOLD PRODUCTION

United States Output Over 80 Millions Last Year.

Washington, Jan. 6.—George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, has issued his preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1902:

The total production of gold was $80,-853,070, an increase for the year of $2,-186,370. The production of silver amounted to $31,040,025, a net increase of $3,353,084.

Following is the estimated production of states:

	Gold. Value.	Silver. Commercial value.
Alabama	$ 573	$ 80
Alaska	7,522,793	30,061
Arizona	4,155,029	1,680,100
California	17,124,941	480,793
Colorado	27,502,429	9,085,714
Georgia	102,358	240
Idaho	2,067,173	3,180,000
Maryland	2,956	2
Michigan	20,800	22,930
Montana	1,134,955	6,590,000
Nevada	3,514,212	2,120,000
New Mexico	688,400	298,602
North Carolina	91,783	11,498
Oregon	1,580,465	63,600
South Carolina	17,278	152
South Dakota	7,398,057	182,575
Tennessee	145	
Texas	600	250,372
Utah	3,720,039	6,380,000
Virginia	4,444	273
Washington	434,109	360,400
Wyoming	45,239	2,756
Total	$80,853,070	$31,040,025
Klondike	$14,582,191	$ 91,763
None included in Alaska)	5,023,256	9,540

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has prepared for publication a comparative statement showing that for the ten months ended October 31st, 1902, the customs revenues of the Philippine archipelago were $7,475,586, against $6,921,-559 in 1900, and $3,759,994 in 1899. The figures represent the total customs house receipts expressed in United States currency values.

PRETENDER AGAIN ACTIVE

Report That Sultan of Morocco's Toops Are Defeated.

Ceuta, Morocco, Jan. 6.—There is great anxiety at Tetuan, for news of the result of another battle which is reported to have taken place between the forces of the sultan and these of the pretender. It is rumored that the latter were victorious. The governor, after a conference with the leading Moors, has decided to purchase arms and ammunition, owing to fears of attack by the Kabyles. The Mahommedan priests are preaching a holy war among the Kabyles, and are relating the wonderful miracles said to have been accomplished by the pretender.

COAL STRIKE INQUIRY.

Sessions of Commission Resumed in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—After a recess over the holidays the anthracite coal strike commission resumed its work today of hearing the non-union men's side of the controversy in the great industrial war in the anthracite coal regions during the past year. The sessions of the commission in this city are being held in the United States circuit court room in the Federal building and it is expected that fully a month will be occupied in taking the testimony of the non-union men, the coal operators and the mine workers in rebuttal.

When the commission adjourned at Scranton the miners had closed their case and the non-union men were engaged in presenting their side of the conflict. Up to the holiday recess the lawyers for the non-union men had taken up about three days in calling witnesses who testified to acts of violence, boycotting and intimidation alleged to have been committed by members of the miners' union. The witnesses heard were principally from the upper region, in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

The session began at 11 o'clock. The court room was well filled when the commissioners filed in and took their seats. All the prominent attorneys were present excepting C. S. Darrow, leading counsel for the miners, who was delayed in the west. The first business brought up was the presentation by their counsel of the wage statement of several of the small independent coal companies in the Hazleton region.

John J. Williams, a mining engineer, employed by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, was the first witness. He told how he was set upon and beaten while on his way to work, but he could not swear that the strikers committed the assault.

Sheriff Schadt, of Lackawanna county, gave in detail his experiences during the strike, and finally his call upon Governor Stone for assistance. The sheriff said that President Mitchell had several times assisted him in preventing trouble.

President Mitchell cross-examined Sheriff Schadt and the latter admitted that he had employed about fifty deputies which the coal companies had paid for. He would not say that a general state of lawlessness prevailed in the county, but a reign of terror existed in some localities.

General Wilson asked the sheriff why the county did not pay the deputy sheriffs, and counsel for the witness exp'ained that it was the law in Pensylvania that the company pay the cost for protection.

Chairman Gray, evidently surprised at the statement, said: "I am not familiar with such an un-American law. When the county or the state relinquishes the duty of maintaining law, protecting life and keeping the peace then matters are reaching a sorry state."

Three additional witnesses were heard, after which a recess was taken until 2:15.

ENGLAND'S WARNING.

Constantinople, Jan. 6.—Great Britain has vigorously protested to the Turkish government against the permission granted in September last to four unarmed Russian torpedo boat destroyers to pass through the Dardanelles, into the Black Sea, under the commercial flag of Russia. These vessels were about to start on the proposed trip. The British note says the passage of the Dardanelles by the torpedo boat destroyers would be a violation of the existing international treaties, and that if Russian warships are thus allowed to use the Dardanelles Great Britain will reserve the right to demand similar privileges. The protest has caused irritation in Russian circles and concern on the part of the Turkish authorities, who fear that other powers will follow the example of Great Britain.

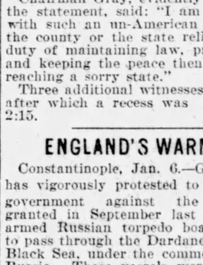
Garibaldi's Daughter Dead.

Rome, Jan. 5.—Teresita, the daughter of Garibaldi, and wife of Gen. Canzio, the Italian patriot, died suddenly this morning, at Caprera. She accompanied Garibaldi in all his campaigns.

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, had that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their rotten schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true. I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that I can, no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in illegitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have become the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. I will cost 25 cents to ship them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President, or to any of your friends in Springfield.

CEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 3.—Bradstreet's says: Holiday observances and stock taking limit new business but do not decrease satisfaction and confidence. Wholesale distribution has been down to a minimum while retail buying, although satisfactory, feels reaction from previous activity. Additional returns as to 1902 trade confirm estimates of increase in nearly all lines of distribution and industry. Perhaps the most notable features are the strength of prices of staples as the year opens and the hopefulness as to the outlook for next spring and summer's trade. One unfavorable feature is the continued shortage of anthracite coal in the east.

Reports of increased trade in 1902 over 1901 continue to come from nearly all northern, eastern, southwestern and Pacific coast points. Examples of this are given in the cases of Kansas City which, despite the corn crop shortage of this year shows a net gain in all trade over 1901. The same report comes from St. Louis. Chicago jobbers having more orders on their books than in previous years, that 3,000,000 tons of pig iron was made or handled in that district during the year and that Chicago banks report 8 per cent more deposits while loans are 14.5 per cent more than at the beginning of 1902.

At New Orleans the outlook is classed as fairly good but Montgomery reports 1902 not as satisfactory as 1901 owing to the short cotton yield in Alabama. Atlanta reports that manufactures are doing well on an increased output and banks are making good profits. At eastern points it is noted by Philadelphia that the trades were generally prosperous and the outlook in the dry goods was good.

The most important feature in the increase buying for export is the clearing of Brown cottons by which all floating supplies of this commodity are cleaned up and the market is steady. Eastern shoe manufacturers have still something to do to fill winter orders and already some are being importuned for prompt delivery of spring goods.

WOOL TRADE OF 1902.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The Commercial Advertiser says in its statistical report of the wool trade of the United States:

The gross stock of wool stored in Boston, including manufacturers' holdings of foreign and domestic wool is 109,329,317 pounds. The net stock of wool in Boston unsold and on the market is 62,143,372 pounds of domestic and 7,250,000 pounds of foreign, against 58,955,463 pounds domestic and 8,385,000 pounds foreign a year ago. The total receipts in Boston in 1902 were 313,774,154 pounds, against 266,849,293 pounds in 1901.

The total shipments for 1902 were 282,-758,867, against 263,789,705 pounds in 1901.

The famine in wool all over the world has sent manufacturers swarming into Boston during the last two months, and there is scarcely a house, even the small-est ones, that is not sold far ahead of delivery with wool purchased to cover the new heavy weight cloths now opening. Such wool is of course not included in stock on hand for sale.

The total stock of wool unsold in the United States on January 1, 1903, is 122,-871,572 pounds, of which 110,499,572 pounds are domestic and 12,372,000 pounds are foreign.

This is a cut of over 30,000,000 pounds from the total stock of last year. It is but little more than half the supply unsold at this date two years ago. The stock of foreign wool is the lowest since 1889, the stock of domestic is the smallest since 1896. The total stock is the smallest since 1890.

At the coming wool auctions January 20 the offering of 100,000 bales is scarcely half the offering of a year ago. The shortage in the clip of Australia is now estimated at 300,000 bales. No increase of moment is reported from Argentine. Half the clip is already sold there on an excited market. Only 8,000 bales have been bought for the United States.

PRICES IN 1902.

New York, January 2.

Dun's Index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was $100.356 at the opening of the new year, against $101.467 on December 1, and $101.587 on January 1, 1902. Thus, if the average person should now purchase a year's supply of all necessaries of life at wholesale prices, they would cost $1.13 less than the same quantities of the corresponding articles cost a year ago.

The latest prices compare with earlier dates as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1903.	Jan. 1, 1902.	July 1, 1902.
Breadstuffs	$ 17.104	$ 20.092	$ 16.587
Meats	9.522	9.679	7.529
Dairy and garden	13.613	15.748	9.712
Other foods	9.418	8.932	7.887
Clothing	15.993	16.547	12.808
Metals	17.185	13.375	11.642
Miscellaneous	16.576	16.793	12.288
Total	$100.356	$101.587	$72.453

Consumers will also benefit to the extent of a slight decline in prices for the month of December, which is exceptional, as usually the month of season produces a higher level in every preceding year of which statistics are available. This calls attention to the abnormally high level of foodstuffs in which the past month's slight decline occurred, and further concessions are to be expected when better transporting facilities are provided.

The most striking decline of the year occurred in breadstuffs, and this fall of nearly 15 per cent has not been gradual, by any means, as prices on July 1 were even higher than six months earlier. The widest fluctuations were in the three leading cereals, wheat declining about 8 cents a bushel, corn 10 and oats nearly 20 cents. As these are all products of very general consumption, they affect the index number materially. The net decline in meats for the year was small, although after the top point was touched, on August 1, there has been a sharp reaction. Only a moderate fall appears in dairy and garden products, advances in butter, cheese, hay, raisins and milk almost balancing the declines in potatoes, other vegetables and apples. No change occurred in eggs, although a short time before the year closed they were very much higher. A trifling rise appears for the year in the miscellaneous food products, due chiefly to the increased cost of sugar, hops, tobacco in fish and salt. Some decline occurred in tea, malt, spices, whiskey and molasses, while coffee lost nearly 2 cents a pound for No. 7 Rio.

A moderate rise in the clothing class was to be expected in view of the general advance in all raw materials. Wool made the most noteworthy gain, but cotton, silk and rubber also advanced. After making a most sensational advance, hides actually closed the year a small fraction lower. A sharp advance in the metals division was a foregone conclusion, all products of iron and steel having risen considerably under pressure of a demand that could not be filled. Tin also rose, but copper declined, as did tin plate. Coal and petroleum are much stronger than a year ago. Scarcely any net alteration appears in the miscellaneous class; advances in turpentine, lime, glass, soap, paper and some grades of lumber being offset by declining prices in other lumber, linseed oil, hemp, brick and chemicals.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

New York, Jan. 1.—In spite of some crop shortages, added to record-breaking strikes and reduced foreign trade, Bradstreet's, January 3, will report that the failure record for the past year is on the whole a favorable one. In only one section, the south, was there an increase of casualties over the record of 1901, and in only two, the south and central west, was there an increase of liabilities. During the year there were reported 9,991 commercial failures, with liabilities of $105,-063,223, and assets of $70,870,809, a decrease in number of 6.4 per cent and a falling off of liabilities of 18 per cent from 1901. Compared with 1900 and 1899, increase in the number of failures of 5.6 and 7 per cent are shown, but comparisons with prior years are markedly in favor of 1902. In liabilities an even better showing is made, those for 1902 being the smallest reported for 20 years. While the proportion of assets to liabilities was 78 per cent in 1902, as against 46.9 in 1901 and 47.2 in 1900, it is lower than in any preceding year since 1895.

With two exceptions the number of failures was the smallest in fourteen years, despite the fact that the number of concerns in business is growing steadily, the increase since 1892 aggregating 19 per cent. The annual "death rate" is shown to be only .80 in 1902, against .88 in 1901, and .83, hitherto the lowest record made, in 1900 and 1899.

THE COTTON CROP.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The census bureau report on the cotton ginned from the 1902 crop up to and including December 13, last, is 9,311,835 bales, irrespective of shape or weight, equal to 8,-905,503 according to the commercial counting. This is 90.2 per cent of the crop.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 6.—Close—The grain market was a very tame affair. Trading was exceptionally dull and lacked the snap and buying energy necessary to an active market. The opening of wheat was steady under the influence of steady cables and rather small receipts. Against these bull factors, however, was pitted the favorable weather. The forecast does not suggest any radical changes in the conditions. Bradstreets's figure a show the world's visible decrease 4,400,000 bushels. In the opinion of some of the Chicago market experts, who are bullishly inclined, the market has been oversold and the big bulls are said to have let go of their heavy line completely. The seaboard says that export bids are liberal enough to effect large sales if offerings were free.

As the session progressed cash and January held steady, while the May option advanced to 80c. The close was ¼c higher for both cash and the options. Thirty loads were reported for export. The primary receipts of wheat were 640,000; last week, 487,000; last year, 420,000; shipments, 173,000; last week, 252,000; last year, 255,000.

The corn market opened a shade easier, but the firm cables, small receipts and a good cash demand advanced the May option to 44c. The market was narrow and dull, and trade was confined entirely to May. The close was ¼c higher for May. The primary receipts were 564,000; last week, 883,000; last year, 562,000; shipments, 612,000; last week, 416,000; last year, 484,000. Bradstreet's decrease in corn amounted to 195,000.

The oats market was a dead one again today. The opening was steady at yesterday's closing price. There was no action visible during the early part of the session. Bradstreet's figures show an increase of 89,000 in the visible supply. The close was ¼c higher for January and unchanged for May.

Dull and very steady is a concise statement of the condition of the seed market during the early hours today. The low grades were a shade higher. Receipts today, 250 bags; shipments, 800 bags; last year's receipts, 300 bags; shipments, 1,553 bags. Lack of trade caused a weak close. Both options closed 5c lower. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 400 bags.

The following were the quotations on the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today's Jan. 5 Close.
Cash	76¾	77	76¾	77
Jan.	76¾		77	76¾
May	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	79¾
Corn—				
Jan.			45	44½
May	43⅝b	44¼	44	44	43⅞
Oats—				
Jan.				34½	34
May	35	35	35	35	35
Clover Seed—				
Jan.	$6.80	$6.80	$6.75	$6.75b	$6.80
March	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85b	6.90

Rye—No. 2, 53c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.85.
Alsike—Prime, $8.25.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Jan.	71⅝a	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	71⅜b
May	75⅝	75½	75⅛	75⅝	75⅜
July	72⅝	72¾	72½	72⅝	72⅜
Corn—				
May	43¾	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43⅛b
July	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜b
Oats—				
May	34